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THE FIRST
INTERNATIONAL
BANK IS OPEN
TILL 7 P.M.



THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANK

Nat'l debt is cause for 'worry but not panic'

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

"Although the foreign debt figures should not be a cause for panic, they are a warning of possible crisis if present trends are not changed," Bank of Israel officials said yesterday.

The officials were reacting to reports of increasing difficulties Israel is facing in the international credit markets. They denied that the situation is critical, but said that the government should immediately change its economic policies if it wants to avoid a crisis.

According to sources at the Treasury, some of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's top aides warned him weeks ago that if increases in the foreign debt continue, Israel might face a very critical situation within 18 months.

Aridor, who is in Washington, met yesterday with Martin Feldstein, chairman of the U.S. president's council of economic advisers, and is due to meet today with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

Although the Treasury denied recently that Aridor would be dealing with issues of economic policy, the ministry spokesman said yesterday that the talks with the Americans are indeed centred on economic developments in Israel.

The Jerusalem Post correspondent in Washington adds:

Israel will have to transfer \$150 million to the International Monetary Fund in two months.

Israel will have to deposit \$37.5 million of this in U.S. dollars. The rest will be placed in the Bank of Israel in shekels in the Fund's account.

Bank of Israel governor Moshe Mandelbaum yesterday addressed the annual gathering of the International Monetary Fund. Mandelbaum called on the rich countries to assist the countries, like Israel, which are heavily in debt.

Israelis in New York said to number 75,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There are probably only about 75,000 Israelis living in the Greater New York area, according to Naftali Lavi, Israel's consul-general there.

"Reports that there are nearly half a million Israelis in the U.S. are a myth," Lavi said yesterday at a reception at Beit Sokolov for Isaac Shmuelovitz, president of the Yiddish Writers' Union of the U.S. and Shlomo Ben-Yisrael, radio commentator in Yiddish in New York.

Nicaraguans retake town

PUENTE RIO TAPACALES, Nicaragua (AP). — Government troops backed by militias yesterday retook the Nicaraguan border town of El Espino, which had been seized by Honduran-based rebels after a fierce mortar and artillery battle.

The rebels, who reportedly offered no resistance, fled across the border into Honduras, 100 metres away. (Earlier report — Page 4)

BASKETBALL

BRUSSELS (AP). — Maccabi of Brussels yesterday beat Hapoel Tel Aviv 86-72 (40-30) in the first leg of the European Basketball Cup Winners Cup.

SPECIAL REPORT

THE TEMPLE MOUNT

The heart of religious contentions, a monument to history and a holy battleground for the great religions grappling for its control, the Temple Mount is a passionate hornet's nest. Archaeologists dream of uncovering its past, while others strive to rebuild it for the future as the Third Temple. Pseudo-messiahs gravitate there. And the politicians must decide its ultimate fate.

The Jerusalem Post's local supplement for the capital, IN JERUSALEM, will carry a special report on the Temple Mount — including a comprehensive chronology of all the significant events affecting the Temple Mount since 1967. Don't miss it — this Friday for Jerusalem readers.

IN JERUSALEM
THE JERUSALEM POST



Labour Party leader Shimon Peres makes a point to Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir during their talks in Jerusalem yesterday.

Talks on national unity government to continue Settlement remains obstacle

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At the talks between the Likud and the Labour Alignment on a national unity government, the main stumbling block so far has been the settlement issue.

Labour delegates have insisted that Jewish settlement in the West Bank be restricted to Gush Etzion and the Jordan Valley. Although they did not mention the Allon Plan by name, they were clearly referring to it, a participant said.

Their position was motivated by

the policy of leaving areas for a territorial compromise with the Arabs and preventing the emergence of a bi-national state.

But the Likud delegation reiterated that the government cannot agree to leave areas open for a future partition.

One minister told *The Jerusalem Post* that all participants had carefully done their homework for yesterday's meeting and quoted sections of UN resolution 242, the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan.

The Likud suggested that since the Alignment had voted for the autonomy plan, Labour could join the government on that basis. The question of the final status of Judea, Samaria and Gaza is to come up only after several years of autonomy, so there is no reason to decide that issue now, the Likud said.

But Labour believes that Jewish settlement in densely populated areas is leading to annexation of the West Bank.

Principles and politics dim possibilities

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Although the Likud and Labour delegations will meet for a third time on Friday, there seemed little prospect last night of their forming a national unity government. While prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir spoke optimistically after the second three-and-a-half-hour-long meeting, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres was pessimistic, pointing to unbridgeable differences over settlement policy.

A well-informed source noted that while — for once — the Labour team of Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Moshe Shaleh and Haim Zadok presented a united front, that of the Likud offered differing positions.

While both Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens gave the

impression of deep interest in seeking out a suitable formula to facilitate Labour's entry into the coalition, Deputy Premier David Levy was inflexible on the Likud's programme. It was thought that Levy, for internal party reasons, does not want a national unity government.

Peres later told *The Jerusalem Post* the ball was in the Likud's court. "Future talks hinge on how forthcoming they will be on basic issues. We cannot, after all, be expected to join a government premised on the maximalist Land of Israel ideology," the Labour Party leader declared.

Replying to a question, he said that the participants in the meeting had got straight to the basic programmatic issues, which had to be settled before there could be any

talk of allocating cabinet portfolios. On Lebanon, there were different evaluations of the situation and on the timetable for the IDF's total withdrawal, while on the settlement issue the differences appeared to be unbridgeable.

The formula that had applied during Golda Meir's premiership of the national unity government was inapplicable today, Peres said. "Labour could not be expected to join a government based on the Herut programme. It would have to be a government of change, decidedly not one of continuity," he declared.

A well-placed Likud source told *The Post* that what mattered was that the two main parties were talking, and that the public could not blame the Likud for not trying to form a national unity government.

Greece bars supplies for U.S. navy vessel

ATHENS, Greece (AP). — The government said yesterday that it had refused to allow a U.S. navy vessel bound for Lebanon to take on fuel and ammunition at an American facility on the island of Crete.

Last week the Socialist government denied landing permission on Crete to U.S. military aircraft flying supplies to the American peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

"Reports that an American navy

vessel was not allowed to take on military supplies at Suda Bay harbour are true," government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas told reporters.

"Greece will not provide facilities for transfer of military material to Lebanon on the grounds it doesn't want to become involved in civil war in Lebanon," Maroudas said in a statement.

Only food and medical supplies destined for Lebanon will be al-

lowed to transit Greece, the statement added.

He gave no further details, and an American Embassy spokesman declined to comment on the incident.

Non-diplomatic American sources said the vessel involved was the Sixth Fleet supply ship Milwaukee which was due to take on fuel and ammunition at the facility in western Crete on Monday.

Tanks in future to be 'lighter, turretless'

LONDON (Reuters). — The world's next generation of main battle tanks are likely to be much smaller and faster than today's heavily armoured 60-ton Goliaths and have no gun turrets, military experts believe.

Several countries have begun research on small tanks that, apart from being faster and cheaper to build and run, would be safer for tank crews.

West Germany, France and the U.S. are funding research on tanks between 30 and 50 tons. The U.S. and Sweden are both testing trail-blazing tanks that have no turret, externally mounted 120-millimetre guns and only three crew members.

New design ideas are being forced on tank-building nations by advances in technology and mounting defence costs as well as tactical changes such as the growing threat from helicopters.

"It won't happen in the next five years, but the signs are that from the 1990s onward, the past trend to even larger tanks will be reversed," Christopher Foss, editor of the authoritative *Jane's Main Battle Tanks* reference work, told Reuters.

"I don't think we'll see many more Goliaths designed."

This would bring the NATO allies more into line with

the Soviets, whose tanks typically weigh only around 42 tons.

"There is little doubt that turretless tanks will start to make their appearance in the armoured units of a number of countries in the next 10 years," said *Jane's*.

According to one British press report, dispensing with the turret alone can save up to 20 tons in weight and save fuel. Automatic loaders could make one member of the traditional four-man tank crew redundant and laser-beam technology may make two-man crews possible, the report said.

Governments could possibly buy two small tanks for the price of one Goliath and use helicopters to ferry them around in war.

New trends in tank design are sure to be of key interest to commanders as the main battle tank is still the king of the battlefield and the cutting edge of armies in 90 countries.

A new breed of heavy tanks is just entering service. Some 10,000 of the U.S. 55-ton M-1 Abrams tank, Britain's 60-ton Challenger and West Germany's 55-ton Leopard Two have already been ordered at prices up to \$3 million each.

Young Lebanese bird-hunter takes his life in his hands

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBNIJ, Southern Lebanon. — Seventeen-year-old Ismail Hajani lay in a clump of sun-dried grass near here yesterday and sighted along the barrel of an old 12-bore shotgun at a flock of birds in the field in front of him.

He was certainly oblivious to the convoy behind him. Three large open army trucks carrying IDF soldiers with their guns at the ready were climbing up the road from Nabatiya as he pressed the trigger. The hollow report of the shotgun had barely died away when the sharp chatter of the soldiers'

automatic rifles ripped out, sending up clouds of dirt in the field around him.

The soldiers, jittery because of the numerous attacks on their vehicles in southern Lebanon, have orders to open fire the moment they are shot at.

Hajani, although terrified, had the presence of mind to stand up and hold his hands in the air without the gun. As he called out to the soldiers not to shoot, and even removed his shirt in a sign of surrender, his family began to pour out of the house on the edge of the field, some of the women already wailing hysterically.

The soldiers after a quick check accepted the explanation that the young man had been shooting at birds unaware of the convoy or the army camp a few hundred metres up the road. Those who had jumped off the trucks and taken up firing positions along the embankment got up, uncocked their weapons, and within a short while the three trucks moved off again.

But the episode did not end there for Hajani. A party of journalists happened to be following the convoy, and within moments of his initial shot, he found himself surrounded by them, a camera clicking and a microphone waving in front of

Lebanese cease-fire marred by sniping

BEIRUT. — Snipers fired at Lebanese Army troops in Beirut's southern suburbs yesterday, marred the shaky cease-fire, as the warring factions wrangled over a meeting site of the security team charged with enforcing their truce.

State-run Beirut Radio said army troops were under continual sniping in the capital's Tayyouneh Area and returning the fire.

Government media said the cease-fire, worked out between the Beirut government and Syrian-backed insurgents and in force since yesterday, was generally holding despite the shooting and reports of gunmen reinforcing positions in the battle zones.

But in a new threat to the fragile peace, the security committee grouping the army with the warring factions failed to hold its first session amid arguments where it should meet.

Presidential palace officials had said the team would meet at the Defence Ministry outside Beirut in the morning.

But by mid-afternoon, sources close to the warring factions said they were still in dispute, with one faction rejecting the Defence Ministry on the grounds it was enemy territory.

Officials described the dispute as a technical hitch and said efforts were in hand to sort out the problem.

The security committee was due to work out ways to enforce the truce and appoint neutral observers — expected to operate under a UN umbrella — to monitor the cease-fire in the battle zones.

It groups the Lebanese army with Druse Muslim militias, the right-wing Christian "Lebanese Front" and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal paramilitary organization.

Western military analysts, ex-

pecting daily violations of the cease-fire, said there was little hope the peace would last unless a fixed mechanism to prevent any escalation was created.

The cease-fire, hammered out by U.S. and Saudi mediators, is billed as the first step towards a proposed national reconciliation conference which President Amin Jemayel will call if the cease-fire holds.

The leftist Murabitoun radio said the security committee would meet in Larnaca, Cyprus, within 48 hours to get round the problem of where to meet in Lebanon. There was no immediate confirmation of the report.

The Lebanese army yesterday charged that Druse militiamen were using the cease-fire to bring in reinforcements and buttress positions around army strongholds on the hills overlooking Beirut.

An army statement carrying the charge stopped short of accusing the Syrian-backed Druse of violating the cease-fire that on Monday halted a three-week civil war in Lebanon's central mountains.

Newspaper reports said UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was engaged in contacts with the presidents of Syria and Lebanon on the formation of a cease-fire observation force.

The reports said between 500 and 600 observers would be needed to monitor the truce, that was mediated to end the war that erupted upon the Israeli army's withdrawal from the central Lebanon mountains on September 1.

The leftist newspaper *as-Safir* quoted unnamed Lebanese government sources as saying France has promised to contribute 250 observers and that Italy was expected to contribute a smaller team.

The government has approached

the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), a body set up to monitor the 1948 Arab-Israeli truce, to provide observers. UNTSO has only 50 men in Beirut.

UNIFIL troops in south Lebanon may also help monitor the cease-fire, according to sources at the presidential palace.

General Franco Angioni, commander of Italy's contingent in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force, said that Italy also has been asked to send up to 250 troops to the central mountains as part of the truce observation force.

The four-man cease-fire committee is scheduled to debate a plan to establish Lebanese army control over the coastal highway that links Beirut with the Awali River and the Beirut-Damascus highway linking Beirut with Syrian army lines in eastern Lebanon, *as-Safir* said.

Officials at the Beirut International Airport, which has been closed to commercial traffic for about a month, said the facility would be reopened within 48 to 72 hours if the cease-fire held and if the agreement of all the warring parties was obtained.

The newspapers said a second preparatory committee would be formed in the next two days to begin arranging for a national reconciliation dialogue among the nation's Christian and Muslim politicians.

It is certain to be a long and complicated matter — and it is expected to be especially difficult to convince the hard-line Maronite leaders to go along. "It's going to take some time for them to accept the realities and alternatives. It will take a lot of shouting and trading and perhaps violence," a senior U.S. official in Beirut said.

However, he said, "there is a grudging willingness to give it a go." (AP, Reuters)

Arens warns Druse: Eject the PLO

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — The Israel Defence Forces will continue its patrols north of the Awali line "so long as there is disorder north of the line, so long as there is a danger that terrorists will try to come near the line," Defence Minister Moshe Arens said here yesterday.

Addressing a Likud election meeting, Arens spoke at length about Israel's relations with the Druse of Lebanon and Israel.

He said Israel in recent days had sent a message to the Druse in Lebanon that they must eject the terrorists from their midst and send

them back to where they came from.

"The bulk of the population north of the Awali is Druse. Will terrorists be able to settle in the Shouf? That depends on the Druse attitude in the area. If the Druse don't eject them, we will have to act," said Arens.

He said Israel has information that there are Druse and terrorists at the gates of Beirut. "So long as you fought for your villages, and the security of your population, we could understand this. But from the moment we saw you with terrorists at the gates of Beirut, we could not understand it any longer, and we

call on you to put an end to it immediately," he said he told the Druse.

Arens asked the Druse to lift the siege of Deir al-Kamar, where 30,000 to 40,000 Christians are cut off. "There is no reason for this suffering to continue, this hunger, this thirst, no reason to prevent the refugees in the town from leaving and finding shelter elsewhere in Lebanon."

Turning to Israel's Druse, Arens said he could understand their sympathy for their brothers in Lebanon, but reminded them that some of the Lebanese Druse are collaborating "with Israel's enemies."

17 killed as PLO factions clash near Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Reuters). — PLO gunmen exchanged artillery fire with Syrian forces in North Lebanon yesterday after a fierce inter-Palestinian clash in a refugee camp near here in which 17 were reported killed.

Lebanese security officials in Tripoli said PLO gunmen in the Beddawi refugee camp, five kilometres north of the town, exchanged shellfire with Syrian troops in the village of Rawda, about 12km. east of the camp.

The officials did not give details but the Palestinian fire was widely thought to be from Fatah forces

loyal to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

After the fierce battle in the Beddawi camp between pro- and anti-Arafat gunmen the anti-Arafat side said 17 of its men had been killed.

The fighting appeared to be for positions held by the Libyan-backed, anti-Arafat Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The positions are on the edge of the camp and close to bases pro-Arafat men, mostly from Arafat's own mainstream Fatah group.

In Damascus, a PFLP-GC statement accused Arafat supporters of launching an attack and directly

blamed Arafat and his deputy Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad).

Arafat arrived in Beddawi secretly last week, apparently by boat from Cyprus, despite a Syrian ban on his presence in Syria or Syrian-held Lebanese territory. Syrian forces control all of North Lebanon, including Tripoli, although they stay out of Tripoli town centre and the Palestinian camps.

There were strong rumours in Tripoli yesterday that Arafat had left Beddawi, again by boat, to return to his base in Tunis. His movements, as always, were being kept secret and it was not possible to confirm his whereabouts.

Two soldiers hurt by bomb in Lebanon

Two Israel Defence Forces soldiers were injured last night near Marjayoun in South Lebanon when a bomb went off by the side of the road as their vehicle was passing, the IDF spokesman announced. IDF forces searched the area.

THE JERUSALEM POST

will not appear tomorrow, the festival of Shmini Atzeret and Simhat Torah. Our next issue is to be published on Friday.

Israel officials in Cairo talks

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egyptian and Israeli officials discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations here yesterday.

Foreign Ministry officials said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali held a 45-minute meeting with members of Israel's delegation to an international law conference being held in Cairo.

They said Ghali, who earlier this

month described relations with Israel as "cold peace," told the six-man delegation that Egypt remained firmly committed to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel's delegation to the conference is led by Bar Association council head Yitzhak Nenner, and includes Justice Ministry Director-General Meir Gaba.

Hechal Shlomo

Ministry of Religious Affairs
Jerusalem Municipality

Ministry of Tourism
Jerusalem Religious Council

MASS HAKAFOT

(Rejoicing with the Torah)
Motzai Simhat Torah — Thursday Evening, September 29 at 7.30 p.m.

LIBERTY BELL GARDEN
(Gan Hapa'amon)

Choirs, bands, singing and dancing by all of Israel's Communities.

The public is advised to be there not later than 7.15 p.m.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	27.9.1983	MIN.	MAX.	C.F.C.F.
AMSTERDAM	18	24	22	clear
BRUSSELS	12	24	22	clear
RUHRIGEN AIRS	18	24	22	clear
CHICAGO	14	27	21	clear
COPENHAGEN	14	27	21	clear
FRANKFURT	6	23	21	clear
CPH/NVA	18	21	22	clear
HLSINKI	7	13	25	cloudy
HONG KONG	27	31	30	clear
JAKARTA	11	25	29	clear
LISBON	18	24	25	clear
LONDON	17	23	23	cloudy
MADRID	17	23	25	clear
MONTREAL	9	16	21	cloudy
NEW YORK	12	24	28	cloudy
OSLO	9	17	23	cloudy
PARIS	12	24	25	clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	24	29	cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	27	cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	13	21	clear
TOKYO	18	24	28	clear
YOKOHAMA	18	24	28	clear
ZURICH	12	24	25	clear

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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Jerusalem: 20 Jaffa St. (02) 2252 33
Haifa: 2 Sea Road (04) 84655

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear, warmer.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	38	18-30	31
Golan	37	18-30	31
Nahariya	62	19-30	30
Safed	30	17-28	28
Haifa Port	37	25-27	28
Tiberias	37	19-35	35
Nazareth	49	18-29	30
Afula	54	20-30	32
Shomron	57	19-29	31
Tel Aviv	62	20-28	31
B-G Airport	61	20-30	31
Jericho	37	20-33	35
Caes	63	20-28	28
Beersheba	46	15-30	31
Eilat	28	21-35	35

Poll: Navon-led list would beat Shamir

Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — A Labour list led by former president Yitzhak Navon would top a Likud list led by Yitzhak Shamir by seven seats if elections were held now, according to a poll conducted for *Monitin* magazine by the Dahaf research institute.

The survey was conducted among 1,180 adults between August 30 and September 1, and the results were released last night.

The poll found that a Labour list led by Yitzhak Rabin would top the Likud under Shamir by three seats, but a Likud list headed by Shamir would win 6 more seats than Labour under Peres.

Another significant result was that the exit of Menachem Begin was not seen to have affected the Likud's electoral appeal.

The Dahaf poll concluded that the most attractive Likud candidate was Moshe Arens, who would enjoy a margin of eight seats over a Labour list led by Peres. By law, Arens, who is not a Knesset member, may not run for prime minister. The least popular candidate for the Likud leadership was Ariel Sharon, whom the poll concluded would lag behind a Peres-led Labour list by two seats.

Citations awarded in Northern Command

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — "We're in Lebanon to secure the achievements of the war, so that the present quiet in the northern settlements will continue," OC Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori said at a ceremony here yesterday in which citations (reported yesterday) were awarded to 10 officers and soldiers for outstanding conduct in the war. "When we went to war, we were charged with bringing peace to the northern settlements," Drori said. "We had to fight a hard, complicated war. We fought terrorists and Syrians in a war which we're still fighting."

Sonia Binyamini, mother of Segen-Mishne Amir Binyamini who received the brigade commander's citation posthumously, said that the families of the soldiers who fell also became casualties. "I'm proud of my son. I'm grieved that he couldn't be here," she said.

Jerusalem church heads call for Lebanon peace

Nine leaders of Christian communities in the Holy Land have issued a joint call for peace in Lebanon, expressed their concern for all the sufferings, and extended sympathy to the families who mourn their dead.

They appeal to the kings and the presidents of surrounding countries, and the leaders of every country in the world, to do all that is in their power to re-establish peace, love and fraternity in Lebanon. They ask their respective communities to unite in prayer for peace and call for collections for the relief of the victims.

The call was signed by the Greek Orthodox, Latin and American Patriarchs; the Greek Catholic Archbishop; the Anglican, Syrian Orthodox and Lutheran Bishops; the Roman Catholic Custos; and the Maronite Patriarchal Vicar, who are all based in Jerusalem.

S. YEMEN-USSR. — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammed arrived for talks in Moscow yesterday.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Wednesday, September 28, 1983 The Jerusalem Post Page Two



Youths from Rosh Ha'ayin parade through downtown Jerusalem at the end of yesterday's Jerusalem March. (Rahamim Israeli)

16,000 in J'lem march

Jerusalem Post Reporter
About 16,000 people yesterday took part in the final stage of Hapoel's Jerusalem march along the capital's main street.

All traffic on Jaffa Road and the streets around it was stopped for the roughly two-and-a-half hours it took the marchers to get from Sacher Park to Jaffa Gate.

Hundreds of groups took part in the march to the city along two routes: a longer uphill march from Moshav Shaveh and an easier route from Moshav Aminadav.

The marchers met in Sacher Park where they were joined by about 3,000 Christian pilgrims for the festive march through the centre of town.

Hundreds of policemen, border

policemen and Civil Guard volunteers were mobilized to guard the march. Police said that working with a helicopter, they managed to unsnarl the worst of the city's traffic jams. The longest wait was near the Foreign Ministry and the western exit from town, police said.

On their way through town, the marchers passed by a podium and were greeted by Mayor Teddy Kollek, police chief Rahamim Comfort and Hapoel secretary-general Yitzhak Ofek. Kollek arrived at the podium on the back of a police scooter. The scooter had waited at Jerusalem City Hall to escort the mayor to the podium about a kilometre up Jaffa road, but Kollek did not like the idea of a police escort for his car and hopped on the back of the scooter.



Americans participate in yesterday's Jerusalem March. (Rahamim Israeli)

Acre fringe theatre festival ends in candlelight march

By MARSHA POMERANTZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — The four-day Acre Fringe Theatre Festival ended yesterday with the announcement of prizes and a candlelight march to the Old City harbour.

Three prizes are usually distributed, but this year only two of the eight plays in the competition, both by Jerusalem groups, were found worthy. They will share the \$200,000 prize money.

One group is the Jerusalem Community Theatre of Musrara, whose *Time Panic* gives a social interpretation to a short story by A.B.

Yehoshua, *The Yair Evening Train*. It was adapted by Moshe Salah, who directed it along with Nafi Salah and Dede Benisti.

The other prize-winner is the Jerusalem Drama Workshop's *Mama's Celebration*, written and directed by Adina Pal.

This year's festival, the fourth, attracted thousands of visitors, and featured dozens of dance, music and theatre events outside the central competition.

Judging the competition were Prof. Haim Shoham, chairman, Dr. Tom Levy, and Miriam Keini.

Abie Nathan promises free bus rides to aged

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Elderly residents will have free transportation on city buses and cold water fountains and toilets will be built all over town, if Abie Nathan is elected mayor, Nathan told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. He also proposes to solve the parking problem, by allowing parking with two wheels on the sidewalk to city residents, while outsiders will not be allowed to park on residential streets.

Building owners will be allowed to build additional apartments on their roofs if they rent them to young couples at low prices for five years, thus encouraging young people to stay in the city, the Peace Ship owner said.

SCULPTURE. — Kinetic sculpture designed by Ami Shavit was unveiled at Masaryk Square, in the Hadar section of Haifa by Mayor Arye Gurel last night.

'Hakafot' at Western Wall as Simhat Tora starts

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Simhat Tora, traditionally the happiest day in the Jewish calendar, will be celebrated tonight and tomorrow. Shmini Atzeret, (the eighth day of assembly), when the prayer for rain is recited for the first time in the winter season, also begins tonight. Throughout the Diaspora, however, Simhat Tora is observed on the following day.

Simhat Tora is marked by the completion of the Tora reading cycle with the last verses of Deuteronomy and the first verses of Genesis. The Tora portion is traditionally read over and over again in the synagogue until all the members of the congregation have been called up to the Tora. Children are traditionally called up in groups.

Both tonight and tomorrow morning all the Tora scrolls are removed from the ark and the worshippers take turns carrying them in circles and chanting songs. Thousands of celebrants are expected at the Western Wall tonight and tomorrow for the traditional Tora circuits (*hakafot*).

In what has become an Israeli tradition, the holiday will be extended tomorrow night when crowds come out for second *hakafot* in synagogues and public places around the country. In Jerusalem, the main celebrations sponsored by Hechal Shalom, will be held at the Liberty Bell Garden, but some yeshivot will gather at the Western Wall and ultra-Orthodox second *hakafot* will be held in Kikar Shabbat, near Mea She'arim.

No action on Hebron arson suspects

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For the last month the Jerusalem District Attorney's office has had a police file naming suspects in the arson of the Hebron market last July.

The arson took place during a riot by Jewish residents of Kiryat Arba and Hebron after the murder of yeshiva personality, two other Kiryat Arba residents, and a coastal-plain woman.

The police suspect the yeshiva head of firing a rifle in a built-up area — a misdemeanor; the two Kiryat Arba men of obstructing the activities of the fire department — a misdemeanor; and the woman of trying to disrupt the questioning by police of her son — a misdemeanor. He is also suspected of "calling for blood revenge" against Arabs for the Gross murder.

A Peace Now source yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that the group that met with the minister warned him on Monday that if they do not see "some movement within a week in the investigation" of the Hebron arson, they will "go to the public" with the information they have. According to the source they have testimony from several soldiers on the scene the night of the rioting, and that the testimony includes names and detailed descriptions of criminal activities — including the arson — during that night.

The arson was witnessed by dozens of soldiers, police officers and bystanders, and within a week of the rioting a reserve brigade commander had collected testimony from his men naming suspects in the arson and other crimes, and turned it over to the police.

A month ago, the police handed over their findings to acting district attorney Asher Palgi, who has authority to decide whether to prosecute in criminal matters. The charges the police are seeking against their suspects carry punishments of up to 10 years, and the trial would be conducted in district court. Palgi last night was unavailable for comment on why he has not begun prosecution, returned the file to the police for further investigation, or closed the case.

Meanwhile, 24 hours after a meeting between Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Peace Now leaders who provided the minister

with other testimony from witnesses to the Hebron riot, the police gave the local military prosecutor in Hebron four files seeking prosecution of a prominent Kiryat Arba yeshiva personality, two other Kiryat Arba residents, and a coastal-plain woman.

The police suspect the yeshiva head of firing a rifle in a built-up area — a misdemeanor; the two Kiryat Arba men of obstructing the activities of the fire department — a misdemeanor; and the woman of trying to disrupt the questioning by police of her son — a misdemeanor. He is also suspected of "calling for blood revenge" against Arabs for the Gross murder.

A Peace Now source yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that the group that met with the minister warned him on Monday that if they do not see "some movement within a week in the investigation" of the Hebron arson, they will "go to the public" with the information they have. According to the source they have testimony from several soldiers on the scene the night of the rioting, and that the testimony includes names and detailed descriptions of criminal activities — including the arson — during that night.

Youth electrocuted

AFULA (Iim). — Eyal Amari, 16, of Moshav Barak near here, was electrocuted yesterday while preparing a shed on his parent's farm ready for a shipment of chicks. He was declared dead by the physician who arrived on the scene with the Magen David Adom intensive-care ambulance.

Tel Malhata Beduin leave air-base site

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — All 750 Beduin families from Tel Malhata, site of the new Air Force base of Nevatim, have moved out. Most have been relocated in the towns of Kuseifa and Arouar. The 28 families of the

Nassusra tribe, who had been the most militant in opposing the evacuation, got their wish and moved to the bustling town of Rahat (pop. 16,000) instead.

The Nevatim air-force base in Tel Malhata will be officially inaugurated next Monday.

Hebrew song festival success in Arad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ARAD. — Thousands of people from all over the country flocked to this Negev town over the past two days to participate in the First Hebrew Folk Festival. It also drew 70 composers of popular songs.

Singer Shoshana Damari received a special award in recognition of her

long career. The festive atmosphere was helped by the weather, as families camped out on the grass to listen to the musicians who played without charge.

The town also held an arts and crafts fair featuring works by 50 artists and artisans.

Jimmy Carter's sister dies of cancer at 54

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina (Reuters). — Ruth Carter Stapleton, sister of former president Jimmy Carter, died on Monday of cancer. She was 54.

Stapleton travelled widely to spread her notions on healing by inner powers. In 1973 she visited Israel at the head of a group of 70 religious pilgrims. She wrote books about her religious faith and one about the Carter family.

In loving memory of

EHUD DONIGER
RAMI RUBIN

who fell in the Yom Kippur war. We wish to announce that the Azkara will be held at the graveside at the Moshav Haborim Cemetery, at 4 p.m., Sunday, October 2, 1983.

The families and members of Moshav Haborim

A Memorial service in memory of

DUDI SILBOWITZ
NEIL FREED

Members of Kibbutz Yizreel who fell in the Yom Kippur War will be held on Friday, September 30, 1983, at 1.30 p.m. in the Cemetery on Kibbutz Yizreel

Members of Kibbutz Yizreel

BOYS TOWN JERUSALEM
Administration, Faculty and Students

Express heartfelt condolences to
Mrs. Tamara Guilden
and Mr. Ira Guilden, World President of Boys Town,
on the passing of their mother and mother-in-law

BURLA ISAAHAR-KHAN

May her memory be blessed.

Abuhatzzeira to avoid Knesset for 3 months

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tami Party leader Aharon Abuhatzzeira informed the chairman of the Knesset House Committee that he does not intend to participate in Knesset plenum or committee meetings as long as he serves his three month sentence for having misappropriated funds of a charity of which he was a trustee. But several opposition Knesset members said his statement did not satisfy them.

Abuhatzzeira's decision was revealed yesterday after the Mapam and Shinui whips and MK Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) demanded an immediate meeting of the House Committee to consider a proposal that Abuhatzzeira be

suspended from the Knesset. House Committee chairman Eitan Livni (Likud) then announced that Abuhatzzeira had already informed him "categorically" that he intended to stay away from the Knesset.

The Tami leader might be able to attend Knesset meetings during the three-month period because he will serve the term, beginning Sunday, working in a police station rather than behind bars.

But Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski said yesterday he does not want to rely on Abuhatzzeira's word. He insisted on a formal announcement which should be noted in the minutes of the House Committee's meeting to make it formal.

'Bricha' veterans gather to mark illegal exploits

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EFAL. — Some 600 "cheats, border-crossers, men who broke the laws of every country in Europe" gathered here yesterday in the presence of President Chaim Herzog to celebrate their illicit exploits some 35 years ago.

The vivid description of the participants in the convention of Bricha — the organization that organized the rescue of the remnants of the Holocaust from Eastern and Central Europe — was offered from the speaker's platform by Asher Ben-Natan, one of the organization's operatives in Europe and later an Israeli ambassador.

Herzog noted that he had been able to assist, while serving as an intelligence officer at British military

headquarters in Germany after the war. Herzog had members of the Jewish Brigade posted as translators at crossing points from the Soviet zone where they could assist Jews fleeing westward. Speaking of the Bricha operatives, he said, "It's a pity that the nation doesn't appreciate the debt it owes to this group."

Zvi Netzer, one of the organizers of the meeting, said a Bricha archive is to be established where for the first time documents and other material relating to the operation will be gathered.

An American army chaplain, Mike Abramovitch, who had assisted Bricha while serving with the American army of occupation in Germany, flew from the U.S. to attend the convention.

Hammer decision on reform due Friday

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's decision on implementing the school reform in Rishon Lezion, originally expected to be announced yesterday or today, will be made public on Friday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

Whatever the minister's decision, it seems unlikely that it will settle the dispute. It is difficult to believe that opponents of the school reform (junior high schools) will accept

defeat quietly if the minister decides on full implementation. As for those who favour the reform, they have made it clear that they will settle for nothing less than full implementation. A compromise solution, or a decision to retain the eight-year elementary schools in Rishon Lezion, could precipitate a strike of all the town's high schools by the Secondary School Teachers Association, as well as demonstrations by residents of Rishon Lezion's poorer neighbourhoods.

Even if it is not yours to complete the task

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police yesterday discovered a rather ill-considered attempt to escape from the lock-up in the Russian Compound.

Police were making a routine search for drugs when they found that detainees in an 11-man cell had bored a 20-centimetre-deep hole in the exterior wall of the lock-up. The problem, police said, was that at the rate the detainees were working

their remand periods would have been finished long before they broke through the metre-thick wall.

El Al spokesman to quit

El Al spokesman Kalman Bar-On will quit the airline at the end of the month. He will be replaced — at least on a temporary basis — by Nahman Kileman, who has been working as Bar-On's assistant.

The Chaim Sheba Medical Centre
Tel Hashomer

mourns the passing of

ELIZABETH LUNENFELD

and conveys sincere condolences to her husband, Samuel Lunenfeld and the Lunenfeld - Kunin families in Canada, Switzerland and Israel.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved mother

SARA SUDARSKY

The funeral will take place at the Netanya cemetery, Shikun Vatikim, today, Wednesday, September 28, 1983 at 11 a.m.

Mourning by:
Jerry and Milly Sudarsky
Miriam Bobrow
Eliezer Weissbrod
Chaviva Wiener
Grandchildren, great-grandchildren and all the family in Israel and abroad

In deep sorrow, we mourn the death of the painter

LEO KAHN

Wife: Elisabeth Kahn
Daughter: Fanny Tschek
Son: Jacob Kahn
Daughter: Bruria Rosenwaks
and their families, his grandchildren, and great-grandchildren

Please refrain from condolence visits

مكنا من الصيل

Two years jail for ex-TAU leader

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A former chairman of Tel Aviv University's Student Union yesterday was convicted of bribery and corruption at the district court here.

Eli Kraus was sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment, one and a half suspended for the next three years. He was also fined IS150,000 and charged IS192,000 in court expenses.

Kraus's mother, who testified about her son's character before the verdict was given, wept through the reading of the verdict.

Kraus, who had kept his composure throughout the five-month trial, looked depressed when he heard the verdict.

"A wide-spread network of corruption and distorted norms has been revealed in the Students Union, together with a total lack of discernment between good and evil," said Prosecutor Dvora Berliner, demanding a severe sentence for Kraus. "If the corruption had not been revealed, these people (Kraus and other union activists who stood trial) would have reached the Knesset. This is our future leadership," she said.

Kraus saw his post at the Students Union as the beginning of a political career, and corresponded with former defence minister Ariel Sharon and other ministers on union stationery, Berliner continued. He did not care about the union's interests and for a whole year stole money wherever he could lay his

hands on it, she said. His actions, she charged, were cynical and cold-blooded.

Kraus's attorney, Ya'akov Weinroth, said that Kraus's whole world has crumbled around him. Kraus had just completed his law studies and would now never be a lawyer; he was about to be married and his fiancée has left him; he had political aspirations and now they were doomed. Weinroth noted that Kraus has been in custody since last November, a longer period than worse offenders have served in jail. Weinroth cited the case of Aharon Abuhatzira. All the other student union functionaries who were tried received only suspended sentences, the lawyer said, while Kraus was under lock and key.

Judge David Wallach said: "I believe that Kraus is intelligent and knew exactly what he was doing. His penalty must show the public that crime does not pay and the corruption and distortion of values must not become the norm." Wallach acquitted Kraus of charges of extortion and threats, and of charges based on the testimony of union activist Michael Avissour, who was declared an unreliable witness. Before leaving the courtroom the judge leaned towards Kraus and said sympathetically: "This is not the end of the world. Your sentence may yet be reduced."

Kraus's 10 months in custody since last November will be deducted from his two-year sentence.

Haifa to leave cafe open on Sabbath

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The municipality has no intention of interfering with the Friday night operations of a cafe in the Hidar quarter — which has been run for the past year without a business licence — despite protests from religious families in the area, town clerk Yossi Glusman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

There have been demonstrations by religious residents since the "Quarter Past Six" cafe in Rehov Yosef started opening on Friday nights a month ago.

During the last protest, on Fri-

day, scuffles broke out and police were called after the cafe owners reported that demonstrators had smashed two windows of the building.

Rabbi Ya'akov Rosenthal, former head of the Haifa Rabbinical Court, who lives opposite the cafe, said the protests will continue.

Glusman said that the cafe's Friday night operations do not violate the city's long-standing "status quo" on religious matters under which restaurants, cafes and most places of entertainment — with the exception of cinemas — are permitted to operate on Shabbat.



M.S. Hadera, the Zim fleet's new collier

New Zim coal ship reaches Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The new 166,000-ton collier M.S. Hadera, the largest dry cargo freighter in the Israeli merchant fleet and one of the largest in the world, was dedicated by its owners, the Zim Shipping Company, at the Hadera coal pier yesterday.

The Hadera, which has been chartered to the National Coal Supply Corporation for 20 years to bring coal for the Hadera power station, was built in the Astano Shipyards, Spain, at a cost of \$51 million. A sister ship is to be completed in April, and though Zim has no contract for it yet, "we are considering offers," deputy general manager Mordechai Hovers told the press.

The two ships were originally

ordered by Ya'akov Meridor (now minister for economic coordination) and Milla Brenner, who were then partners in a shipping enterprise. They sold the contracts to Zim when the Electric Corporation made ship availability a condition for a long-term contract. Since then, ship and freight prices have dropped dramatically as a result of the coal company's demand for lower charges. The issue has been submitted to arbitration.

Meridor and Brenner are getting about \$2m. from Zim as their fee.

The Hadera arrived from South Africa with a full cargo of coal, which has already been unloaded on the automated pier. It is to sail today to pick up another cargo.

The 290-metre ship, fitted with the latest in engine automation and electronic equipment, including

satellite navigation, has a crew of 29 Israeli seamen under captain Yosef Yosifides. But when the engine automation is run in, Zim will try to reduce the complement to an "Optimal" 20 men, for which they will need the agreement of the seamen's unions.

The secretary of the officers union, Ephraim Marcovitz, said they would cooperate "because we believe in efficiency." The crew have accommodation in single cabins, and their amenities include a small outdoor swimming pool.

Another recently acquired Zim freighter, the 60,000-ton grain carrier Besor, has arrived in Haifa and docked along the new eastern quay, which has a 13-metre-deep berth to accommodate the grain ships now engaged in bringing Israel's grain imports.

U.S. Jews: Don't amend Law of Return

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Spokesmen for Conservative and Reform Judaism on Monday called on the Knesset and on prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir to reject efforts by the Orthodox rabbinate to amend the Law of Return, asserting that such a change is "contrary to the interests and welfare of world Jewry."

At a news conference, leaders of the rabbinical and congregational

branches of Conservative and Reform Judaism in the U.S. and Canada joined in a statement assailing attempts to change the Law of Return that would invalidate all conversions to Judaism performed by non-Orthodox rabbis. The Orthodox rabbinate in Israel is seeking to compel Shamir to support a change in the law as the price of religious party support for his efforts to form a new government, the spokesman said.

MATTERHORN. — The number of people killed this year while climbing Switzerland's most famous peak, the Matterhorn, rose to a record 18 yesterday after Swiss police found the body of a 36-year-old American.

Attorney to be charged with murdering pregnant nurse

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Attorney Shimon Hermon is to be charged today with the premeditated murder of Carmela Blass on July 13 by smothering her skull. His brother, attorney Meir Hermon, has been charged with hiding and destroying evidence after the murder.

The charge sheet, which is to be read in the district court today, says Shimon Hermon met Blass, a nursing instructor, three or four years ago.

The charge says that he gave her a blow on the head with a hard object with the intention of killing her. Blass was in her fourth month of pregnancy when she was murdered.

Hermon then took her corpse in the trunk of his car to the Birzeit area near Ramallah and burnt it, says the charge sheet.

Meir Hermon allegedly hid or

destroyed the steering wheel lock of the defendant's car, knowing that the lock might be evidence to the murder. The police maintain that the lock, which consists of a metal bar and padlock, was the murder instrument.

It is also alleged that Meir Hermon deliberately destroyed a piece of paper used as a note between the two defendants, which could also be used as evidence in the murder investigation.

Meir Hermon carried out these two acts to sabotage judicial procedure against his brother, the charge sheet says.

Attached to the sheet is a list of 50 witnesses to be called by the prosecution during the trial.

Shimon Hermon, who had left Israel on a trip abroad two days after the murder, was arrested upon his return and has been in police custody for the past 38 days. He is represented by attorneys Menahem Rubinstein and David Libai.

Dinner for four cost IS37,600

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The Israel government tourist office here has received more complaints from British visitors to Israel this year than ever before. Office director Aharon Dishon told *The Jerusalem Post* that almost all the complaints concerned overcharging.

Each complaint was thoroughly investigated in Israel, he said. Where there was proof that the complaint was justified, the tourist was compensated. Dishon told *The Post* of one case where a meal for four people in a Tel Aviv restaurant came to more than IS37,600. As a result of an investigation, the complainant has received more than IS9,400 back.

The Post has also learned of a case where the extras for a family staying at a Herzliya hotel for a fortnight came to over IS47,000.

Nevertheless, Dishon said that it has been a very good summer for British tourism to Israel and that flights until the end of October are fully booked. He was also confident about the success of the winter promotion for Eilat which it was hoped would result in 10,000 British visitors to the Red Sea resort.

Haifa police seize heroin in raid on flat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Detectives discovered 25 grams of heroin — worth about IS200,000 on the illegal drug market

— in a raid on a flat in Rehov Degania, Kiryat Haim, early Monday morning. The flat owner and his wife were arrested, the police spokesman reported.

New telephone exchange in West Bank

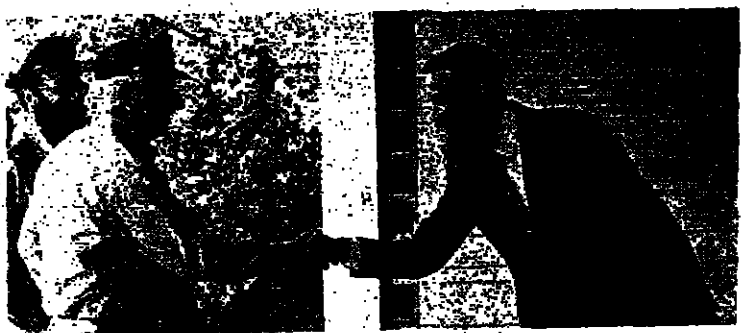
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NABLUS. — A IS300 million telephone exchange was inaugurated yesterday in Nablus to serve 3,000 subscribers in the city and its environs.

The exchange, developed by Besek Ltd. and said to be the most modern in the country, links the subscribers to a direct-dialling system within the Netanya area code.

The project was funded by the West Bank civil administration, which, however, has ruled against allowing the subscribers a direct international dialling service, for which the exchange is equipped. Speaking to local Arab notables at the inauguration ceremony, Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori said that West Bank Arabs have only one future, peaceful coexistence with the local Jewish settlers.

Air Force Chief Lauds Boys Town Training



Gen. Amos Lapidot, Commanding officer of the Israel Air Force, was guest speaker at the graduation of Boys Town Jerusalem's Riklis Institute of Practical Engineering. He is greeted here by Rabbi Moshe Linchmer, Dean of Boys Town Jerusalem.

In his address, Gen. Lapidot said, "I learned of your holy and invaluable efforts to integrate the study of Torah with technical training.

Many of the graduates of your school are attached to the ranks of the Air Force upon being recruited into the armed forces. They stand out among our soldiers in their maturity, their positive attitudes and their high level of technical proficiency. There is no doubt that they strengthen the Air Force and are a credit and an honor to BTJ, its educators and supporters."

(Communicated)

Conclave to hear AIDS experts

TEL AVIV. — Two of the world's leading experts in the deadly disease, AIDS, will lecture at the 9th International Congress of Lymphology, which opens next week in Tel Aviv. They are Prof. H.L. Joachim, of New York, and Prof. R. Dorfman, of San Francisco.

AIDS, or acquired immunological deficiency syndrome, in which the body loses its ability to fight disease, has stricken mainly homosexuals, persons of Haitian extraction, drug addicts and hemophiliacs. The mortality rate of victims of the disease is extremely high. Seven cases have been discovered in Israel. The cause of the disease is unknown, but some researchers suspect a virus.

Details of the lymphology congress were reported yesterday by Prof. Avi Braf, of Ichilov Hospital, who is chairman of the organizing committee. He and Dr. A.

Zelikovski, of Beilinson Hospital, are the only Israeli members of the 400-member International Association of Lymphology, although scores of Israeli doctors in related fields deal with the subject as part of their daily work.

Some 150 persons from abroad will join their 100 Israeli colleagues for the scientific discussions.

The conference will not focus on AIDS but on the workings of the lymphatic system, which fights the invasion of diseases, including cancers. It also fights transplants. Ways of stepping up the system's ability to combat disease, while lowering its resistance to transplants, will be discussed.

The Congress will also honour one of the world's foremost authorities and researchers in the subject, Prof. Joseph Voffey, 81, a native of England, who is now working at the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School.

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Ministry to act on fired reservists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Defence will take steps against defence suppliers found guilty of charges of firing employees who are called up for army reserve duty.

Minister of Defence Moshe Arens has taken up this suggestion made by Liberal MK Ariel Weinstein and has already instructed his director general to act accordingly.

Firing workers because they are called up to army duty is illegal, but the process of prosecuting offenders has proved a lengthy one. It was felt that adding the pressure of the military establishment's denying offenders procurement contracts would prove useful in serving as a deterrent.

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announces

that registration for the Popular University commences on Sunday, October 2, 1983 at the offices of the Popular University during morning and afternoon hours. 150 courses in various subjects will be available, among them courses in English for English-speakers, as follows:—

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- 2) Creative Writing Workshop: beginners and advanced — Prof. Paul Gould.
- 3) Playwriting — Jonathan Licht
- 4) Poetry Workshop — Prof. Howard Harrison
- 5) Literary Translation From Hebrew to English — Dr. Jeffrey Green
- 6) Introduction to Cultural Anthropology — Dr. Jeff Halper

Courses will commence on Sunday, October 30, 1983. Detailed study programmes are available from the Popular University offices.

The Popular University is not an institution for higher learning, nor does it award degrees.

Downed Korean plane's 'black box' said located

TOKYO (AP). — U.S. ships have located and will soon attempt to recover the flight data and cockpit voice recorders from the South Korean airliner destroyed by a Soviet missile almost four weeks ago, Japanese news reports said, but there was no confirmation from any American source.

U.S. Embassy and military officials in Tokyo said they had heard nothing to confirm the reports, carried by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) and Kyodo News Service.

Ten officials from Japan, South Korea and other nations were taken by a U.S. Navy helicopter to one of the U.S. search vessels yesterday afternoon, sparking further speculation that operations to salvage the recorders were about to begin.

NHK, quoting government sources, said U.S. vessels had pinpointed the recorders in international waters at a depth of 700 metres west of Moneron, a small Soviet island off southwest Sakhalin.

It said the navy ships had picked up signals emitted from the recorders — the so-called "black box" which contains tape of the last

30 minutes of the plane's flight and could unravel the mystery of why Korean Air Lines flight 007 took its deadly course over Soviet air space.

However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman called the reports "speculation."

Capt. Heber Darton, public affairs officer for U.S. Naval Forces in Japan, said he had been in contact with Washington and the 7th Fleet commander and "neither have anything at all to indicate any change in the situation."

Last week the navy acknowledged that it had detected the electronic signals from the recorders twice, but then lost them.

Among the items handed over by the Soviets were fuel-soaked clothes — including seven pairs of pants and a suit coat — five battered oxygen bottles, six brown seat cushions, a tattered orange life raft and pieces of metal that appeared to come from the engine casing.

Among four bundles of "documents" turned over were a South Korean newspaper, a Boeing 747 technical manual, what appeared to be a business contract and an application for a masters course at Tsukuba University in Japan.

'Shcharansky needs hospitalization'

MOSCOW (AP). — The mother of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky said this week she fears her son will not survive the second half of his 13-year prison term without hospital treatment.

"I'm struggling only to save his life," Mrs. Ida Milgrom told western reporters in Moscow. "He has just completed six and a half years of his term. He won't survive six and a half more if he doesn't restore his health. Hospitalization is now the most pressing issue."

Milgrom, 75, made the statement after receiving a letter dated September 7 from her son in jail at Chistopol some 800 kilometres east

of Moscow. Shcharansky had written there that his health, ruined by a 110-day hunger strike ended last January, had not mended as he had hoped and said he was seeking medical help.

Shcharansky lost half his weight during the fast, staged to protest denial of his right to correspond with his family, and was shackled down and force fed every second day.

Shcharansky was arrested in March 1977 and tried on charges of spying for the U.S. Both he and Washington denied the accusation, but he was sentenced to three years in jail and 10 in a labour camp.

Nicaragua border town falls to Honduras-based rebels

SOMOTO, Nicaragua (AP). — Rebels based in neighbouring Honduras seized the border town of El Espino in stiff night-fighting with mortars and other heavy weapons. Government troops here yesterday prepared to counterattack the rebels.

In Managua, the Foreign Ministry claimed the rebels were supported by Honduran army artillery, calling it "an act of aggression." The attack on El Espino, 250 km. north of the capital, is part of the rebels' new 2,000-strong offensive to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

El Espino, on the Pan American highway, is the principal crossing point on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Earlier yesterday, Managua sent an official protest to Honduras after rebels attacked the town of Ocotal in the north of the country on Monday.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communiqué said the note demanded that such attacks, which also included raids on a customs post and on a village just south of the border, must stop immediately. It did not say whether Nicaragua was contemplating retaliatory measures.

Rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), based in southern Honduras, said their cross-border hit-and-run raids entered a new phase with the assault on Ocotal, provincial capital of Nueva Segovia.

Nicaragua did not persecute Jews

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Embassy in Managua has found "no verifiable ground" to accuse the leftist Nicaraguan government of anti-Semitism.

President Ronald Reagan and Jewish groups have asserted that the Sandinista regime drove the nation's small Jewish community into exile.

In a "confidential" cable to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Ambassador Anthony Quainton said: "The evidence fails to demonstrate that the Sandinistas have followed a policy of anti-Semitism or have persecuted Jews solely because of their religion."

"Although most members of Nicaragua's tiny Jewish community have left the country and some have had their properties confiscated, there is no direct correlation between their Jewish religion and

the treatment they received from the (Sandinistas)," Quainton's cable said.

The ambassador's conclusion, however, did not deter the administration from adding the charge to a list of alleged human rights abuses by the four-year-old Nicaraguan government. The charge has been cited to rally Jewish support for administration policies.

In a White House meeting with Jewish leaders on July 20, four days after the cable was sent, Reagan appealed for their backing and blamed Nicaragua's alleged mistreatment of Jews on its friendly relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The results of this self-proclaimed unity between the Sandinistas and terrorists in the PLO



Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan reads his resignation statement on Monday at the presidential palace in Beirut. (UPI telephoto).

'Arab force for Lebanon'

Jerusalem Post Staff

The U.S. is trying to set up a regional peace-keeping force in Lebanon with Jordan and Egypt contributing troops, according to the latest issue of the U.S. weekly, *Aviation Week & Space Technology*.

According to the report, senior Egyptian officials said that the plan, which has been discussed between American, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian officials, would benefit Lebanon, the U.S. and Egypt. It

would permit the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines contingents from Beirut, where they serve in the multinational peace-keeping force.

"The concept is that Syria would find it difficult to fire on other Muslim forces in Lebanon," writes *Aviation Week*.

The plan might also lead to a closing of the rift between Egypt and the other Arab states, precipitated by the Camp David accords.

Reagan hints he may cancel November Philippines visit

NEW YORK. — President Ronald Reagan has hinted that he might not go to strife-torn Manila in November as planned, because Congress may still be in session at the time.

In an interview with *The New York Post* on Monday, Reagan said "the trip is still planned," but that he might not go if the congressional session lasts longer than expected.

"If there would be any reason to change it, it would be domestic because... we had planned that trip with the idea that Congress would not be in session, but would have gone home. That is questionable now," he was quoted as saying.

He stressed though, "don't take that as an indication. The trip is still on." The *Post* did not indicate whether Reagan meant he might miss only

the Philippines, which is scheduled to be his first stop, or would skip the entire trip, which is to include Japan, Korea, Thailand and Indonesia as well.

The Philippines government yesterday strengthened security measures, and opposition parties said recent street violence in Manila should be a clear message to Reagan to call off his visit.

Checkpoints set up in Manila after clashes between demonstrators and security forces last week in which 10 people died were extended to rural areas, officials said.

Police said yesterday they had arrested nine people and confiscated several weapons, subversive literature and unlicensed two-way radios in random security checks in the capital. (AP, Reuters).

Peruvian police clash with strikers

LIMA, Peru (AP). — Police firing tear gas and water cannons, and wielding clubs, clashed with workers yesterday in a leftist-led union strike to protest the economic policies of President Fernando Belaunde.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers called the 24-

hour walkout, which closed banks, industry and snarled transportation in the capital, a success, and said nearly 900,000 workers had joined the protest.

Labour Minister Joaquin Leguia, however, termed the strike a failure and said most cities were calm and business was normal.

Thousands arrived late to work in the Peruvian capital. The government said those who failed to report to work would be docked 30 per cent of their weekly pay.

Police reported several arrests and said strikers temporarily blocked main traffic routes into Lima.

A similar general strike called last March left four persons dead in clashes with police.

Singer Tino Rossi dies in Paris, 76

PARIS (AP). — The government singer Tino Rossi, whose love songs such as "Marinella" and "Vieni, Vieni" won him fame around the world for half a century, has died of cancer, French Radio reported yesterday.

A native of Corsica, Rossi died Monday night in Neuilly, a Paris suburb, at the age of 76.

EEC calls for PLO role in Middle East peace talks

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — The 10 members of the European Economic Community stated yesterday that a lasting peace in the Middle East can be only achieved through the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and declared that the PLO would have to be associated with any Middle East negotiations.

Yannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek foreign minister, speaking this morning in the UN General Assembly on behalf of the EEC ten, declared that "the consequences of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, which the 10 have vigorously condemned, are still with us." He welcomed the cease-fire and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

He reiterated the EEC position on the Palestinian issue by stating that "peace will not prevail unless the security and legitimate interests of all states and peoples are taken into account." He expressed support for the right if all states in the region including Israel to "a secure existence" and expressed the 10's approval of "the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

In the interest of the search for peace, he stated, "the 10 ask Israel to abandon its policy of gradual annexation and of unilaterally creating facts in the occupied territories, in particular its settlement policy, which is contrary to international law and a major and growing obstacle to peace efforts."

Liberia's leader Samuel Doe yesterday said in the General Assembly that Liberia resumed diplomatic relations with Israel because occupied Egyptian territories had been restored to Egyptian sovereignty, "significantly through negotiations" between Israel and Egypt.

Thus, Doe stated, Liberia feels that the continued isolation of Israel is "no longer useful" in the search for peace in the Middle East.

S. African judge convicts guards on assault charge

WITBANK, South Africa (AP). — A judge convicted six prison guards yesterday of assault in the deaths of three black prisoners and beatings of others forced to work on a day so hot a police dog was taken into the shade to keep it from dying of heat prostration.

Judge D.O. Vermooten was to announce his verdict on murder charges against the guards later yesterday. Four white and two black guards were convicted of assault while two other black guards were acquitted in the December 29, 1982, incident.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee already has begun an investigation into conditions at the Barberton maximum-security prison after guards shot dead four inmates a week ago during unrest at the facility for blacks 300 kilometres east of Johannesburg. Eleven inmates have died at Barberton since last December.

French gov't outlaws Corsican nationalists

PARIS (AP). — The government outlawed a Corsican nationalist group yesterday in its effort to end a decade of separatist violence on the French-ruled Mediterranean island. Membership in the Confederation of Nationalist Committees (CNC) is now a crime punishable by a prison sentence.

'Amnesty': Iran executing in secret

LONDON (Reuters). — The human rights group Amnesty International said yesterday it had evidence that Iran was secretly executing and torturing political prisoners.

"The total number of executions in Iran since the 1979 revolution must be considerably higher than the more than 5,000 officially announced so far," the London-based organization said in a letter to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The letter was sent in August and made public yesterday. It said the prison killings had been corroborated by former prisoners held in Iranian jails over the last three years, who told Amnesty of nightly executions in the prison yards.

Among the victims were teenagers and pregnant women, whose execution is specifically

prohibited in international law, Amnesty said. It quoted a former prisoner at Tehran's Evin jail as saying 497 political detainees were executed there on one night in July 1981, but only 33 executions were later announced.

The interviews had confirmed Amnesty's concern that most prisoners were tortured and that in most cases defendants did not have a fair trial, the organization said. It offered to send a delegation to Iran to present its evidence to Khomeini.

The youngest detainees said to have been killed were a girl aged 11 in Isfahan and a boy of the same age who was executed with his 18-year-old brother in Fasa, near Shiraz. Amnesty did not say when the executions took place.

Whipping was the most frequently reported torture used in Iranian

Sports

Blue demon brings Australia victory

By HOWARD ULMAN
AP Sports Writer

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (AP). — The longest winning streak in sports is over.

Australia II, with its controversial winged keel and skipper John Bertrand in command, broke the United States' 132-year grip on the America's Cup by winning the seventh and decisive race in the best-of-seven series.

"This is the greatest day of my life," Bertrand said after his yacht's victory over defender *Liberty* and skipper Dennis Connors. "It is the fulfillment of a dream come true."

Bertrand rallied from a 3-1 deficit to tie the series with two decisive wins after trailing at the start, then surged from behind on the fifth leg to win the unprecedented seventh race by 41 seconds, the fourth smallest margin in Cup history.

The gun that signalled the end of the race was the cue for the start of far-flung celebrations. From this seacoast resort to Perth, Western Australia, horns blared, crowds cheered and tears of joy and sorrow were shed.

Conner, a master seaman who met his match in Bertrand, fought back tears at a news conference where he made a statement but took no questions.

"Today, *Australia II* was the better boat. We had no excuses," he said. "I don't think there is any reason for Americans to feel they are anything other than No. 1."

The Aussies displayed their controversial winged keel — the blue demon beneath the sea — to the public for the first time. They dispensed with their post-race routine of shrouding the innovative keel in plastic, and the gates of the Aussie compound, usually stringently guarded, were flung wide open to all comers.

Salvador rebels overrun two provincial towns

SAN SALVADOR (AP). — Rebels that warned that "their rifles are trained" on "trade unionists, religious leaders and professionals" favouring talks with the left.

The Defence Ministry reported 15 soldiers and 60 rebels killed in the past two days. The rebels' Radio Venceremos claimed 58 soldiers died and 62 were wounded. It gave no rebel casualty figures.

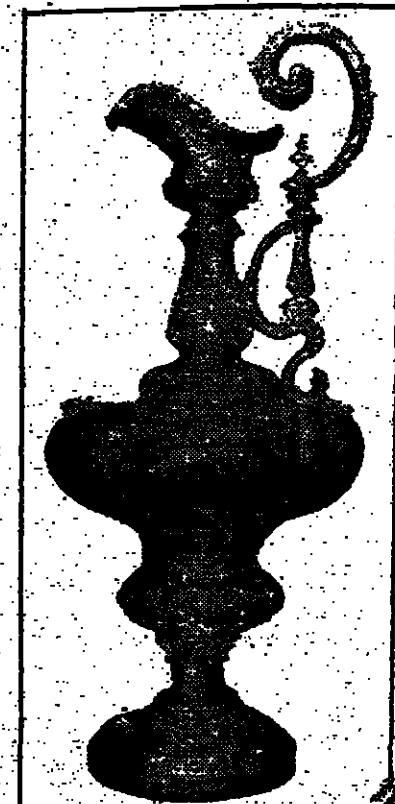
The heaviest fighting took place on Monday in Tenancingo, 38 kilometres northeast of San Salvador. Hundreds of residents of the town of 12,000 fled south to escape the fighting, but a Cable Network news crew that reached the town said it counted the bodies of 30 civilians killed by air force attacks on the town. The crew also said there were 10 troops killed and 42 wounded in the fighting.

Residents said that about 40 soldiers surrendered after running out of ammunition on Monday.

U.S. to absorb fewer refugees next year

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. will accept no more than 72,000 refugees in the financial year beginning October 1, compared with a ceiling of 90,000 this year, Attorney-General William French Smith said on Monday.

He told the Senate Immigration and Refugee Subcommittee that the



The America's Cup, due to leave the New York Yacht Club to travel Down Under to Perth after 132 years in the U.S.A.

The keel, which had improved *Australia II*'s maneuverability, performed "one last bit" of magic by guiding the 12-metre yacht through a maze of assorted welcoming craft.

Artists' renderings of the keel proved accurate. Instead of angling toward the stern of the boat, the front of the keel was a light blue bulb that pointed toward the bow. The same colour, which blends with the water and makes it difficult to see, also was used for the wings that jutted downward from the bottom of the keel.

The chief of the Aussie syndicate, Alan Bond, threw a champagne party in honour of his yacht's crew, and the designer of the magic keel, Ben Lexcen, Bond has spent over 11m in several attempts to wrest the cup from America. It will move at last to the Perth Yacht Club.

Millions of Australians celebrated the victory in wild parties. Prime Minister Bob Hawke, one of the celebrants, sent the winners a cable: "You've climbed the Mount Everest of yachting. It's just indescribable. I'm drowned in champagne."

America will challenge for the Cup in Perth in 1987 or 1988. (More sport on Page 8)

The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra —
Broadcasting Authority
and
The Jerusalem Theatre
announce that all tickets in the 48th Season
have been sold for the series
From Bach to Mozart
A few subscription tickets for the 10 concerts in the
symphony programmes commencing October 16, 1983,
still remain. In this series, the following will perform (in
order of appearance):—

Conductor Ernest Bour	Soloist Alexander Kaganovsky — cello Yigal Tume — violin Peter Frankl — piano Salvatore Accardo — violin Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir (duo-pianists) David Bar-Ilan — piano Mira Zakai — alto Boris Belkin — violin Joseph Kalichstein — piano Kryszan Zimmerman — piano
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Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky

announce
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prevention of emigration from Israel

"Ilah" volunteers will man telephones in order to answer questions and give
advice on all matters relating to emigration.

In the first stage, one telephone contact point will operate only in Jerusalem, on Sundays,
Mondays and Thursdays from 5-10 p.m., commencing Sunday, October 2, 1983.

The telephone number is 02-240447.

"Ilah"
Israel Association for the
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הכנאמן האהל

OUT IN THE COLD

By MARTIN GILBERT/Special to The Jerusalem Post

THIS WEEK sees the publication in the U.S. of the sixth — and climactic — volume of the official biography of Sir Winston Churchill. This 1,300 page book, which covers the two most testing years of Churchill's war leadership, is dedicated to two Soviet Jews, Yuly Kosharovskiy and Aba Taratuta, Kosharovskiy, once one of the leading Hebrew teachers in Moscow — until KGB pressures forced him to desert — has been refused permission to come to Israel for more than 12 years. Taratuta, who teaches Hebrew in Leningrad, has been refused an exit visa for more than 10 years.

Why did I dedicate this Churchill volume to these two Soviet Jews? In the hope that it might draw wider attention to their plight, and to the plight of their fellow Jews in the Soviet Union today.

Kosharovskiy and Taratuta are two of at least 10,000 Soviet Jews who have been refused an exit visa in the past 12 years. Yet only four months ago the Soviet authorities declared publicly that the era of Jewish emigration was at an end. No more Soviet Jews wished to leave, they said. They also declared that almost all those families once divided between Russia and Israel had been re-united: all that remained was for the few divided families, who still had relatives in Israel to seek permission for their relatives to return to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press was not content with publicizing the absurd claim that no more Jews wished to leave. It went further. Those few Jews inside the Soviet Union who still demanded the right to teach Hebrew, or to learn about Jewish history, culture and religion, were — as one Moscow newspaper declared — nothing less than agents of the Israeli secret service.

Their aim, it was claimed, was to establish spy cells inside the Soviet Union. Those Western Jews who visited them were themselves agents of the Mossad and of the Central Intelligence Agency. All but a tiny minority of "Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality" rejected with contempt the efforts of local renegades and foreign visitors alike. "Outcasts" like Anatoly Shcharansky and Vladimir Slepak were as dangerous as the traitors of the Nazi era, and their fate "ought to be the same."

These assertions of Jewish treachery and espionage go hand in hand with the statement that very few Jews indeed wish to leave the Soviet Union. But hundreds of visitors, like myself, have met and talked at length to family after family whose declared and emphatic aim was to leave for Israel, and to do so despite the risks involved in the mere act of application for a visa.

THERE ARE in the Soviet Union today nearly half a million Jews who have risked official anger by asking for that initial "invitation" from Israel without which the visa application process cannot even begin. There are many thousands whose application has been rejected, who have been, as a result, thrown out of their professions, and whose children have been abused at school because they have "Zionist" parents. There are many thousands more who wish to apply for an exit visa, but who do not have the "close kinship" in Israel upon which the Soviet authorities now insist.

Both the refuseniks, and those who cannot even enter the pit of refusal, have one easy way out. They can, if they wish for a quiet life, abandon their applications, and their Jewishness, altogether. But their strength of character, the strength of the Jewish renaissance in Russia, as well as the counter-pressure of official anti-Zionism and popular anti-Semitism, keep their struggle alive.



Grigory Vasserman (left), Simon Shnirman... 'Does Israel want us?'

SOVIET propagandists now charge, in strident tones, that these Jews — the activists, the refuseniks, and the would-be applicants — are anti-Soviet. I can state, however, from personal experience, that not one of the Soviet Jews whom I met, whom I questioned, and whose stories I sought to learn in detail, was anti-Soviet. Not one of them wished to change, let alone overthrow, the Soviet system. The days of Jewish revolutionaries, who 66 years ago were so active in the overthrow of Tsarism, are over long ago. As one Jewish wit remarked to me (for we are great jokers in adversity): "We refuseniks are not dissidents. The dissidents seek to change the unchangeable. We seek only to leave the unleaveable."

Unleaveable? For nearly a decade, a quarter of a million Jews left the Soviet Union (contrary to popular belief, an absolute majority of these now live in Israel). By 1980, however, the Soviet authorities brought this mass exodus to an end. Now, less than a hundred exit visas are granted each month. At this rate, it would take 333 years to complete the emigration of all those who have — up to this moment — requested invitations from Israel.

But even with today's drastically cutback figures, few of the ten thousand and more refuseniks are allowed out. They must remain in the Soviet Union, outcasts in their own country, and at the same time — as the Soviet authorities know all too well — the most highly motivated to go to Israel.

Who are these Jews who refuse to give up their hopes of emigration, who refuse to abandon their search for Jewish identity? They are not exotic (or loathsome) beings from outer space, but flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood: they are our cousins, ourselves "once removed", fellow Jews trapped in a way which we were lucky to have avoided.

Many are the remnant of families murdered during the Nazi conquest of western Russia: survivors. Others suffer as criminals for their beliefs. More than 16 are in prison, labour camp or exile. At least four have been sentenced since the beginning of 1983.

Even the names of these new prisoners (and perhaps of the majority of all the prisoners) are unknown in Israel, except among the small group of devoted campaigners for Soviet Jewry. Yet these prisoners are not only Jews, but also Jews who are being punished for their simple desire, the legality of which was confirmed by the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

It is the Soviet state, a leading signatory of the Helsinki Agreement, which has arrested, tried and imprisoned these Jews: at least four

in the last nine months. How quick we are today to condemn the Jewish leadership of 40 years ago for their so-called "silence" in the face of an earlier persecution of our people. But which Israeli public figure — whether in the Knesset, academia, or the yeshivot — has spoken out on public platforms for, say, Simon Shnirman?

EARLIER this year, Simon Shnirman was sentenced to three years in a Soviet prison for the same offence for which he has already served two years. I wonder how many readers of this article even know what the offence was, except for his parents, who live in Israel, and that tiny band of campaigners for Soviet Jewry (whose already heavy burden is made far heavier by public indifference)?

Shortly before his second arrest, Simon Shnirman went specially to Leningrad to plead for Western "noise". His plea was immediately passed on to the West. It went unanswered. Now, he sits in prison, never having seen his daughter Yana, born only a few weeks after her father's incarceration.

Also this year, in the Black Sea port of Sukhumi, Alexander Panaryev was sentenced to a year. His aunt in Israel fights for him, but why are we so silent? Why is our press so lacking in interest? Why did the three-year sentence on Dr. Yuri Tarnopolsky, from Kharkov, lead to so little in the way of public indignation? Tarnopolsky worked to bring Jewish consciousness to the Jews of Kharkov and to help set up a Jewish "university" for refuseniks and for those who simply wished to study Jewish subjects. Above all, he worked to maintain the morale of a community that already has another son, Alexander Partizky, serving three years in a Siberian labour camp. Surely Tarnopolsky's case merits our concern, as much as it "merits" a three-year sentence.

Shortly before Yuri Tarnopolsky's trial, his 12-year-old daughter Irena had written to Soviet president Yuri Andropov to ask for her father's release. "He is under arrest," she wrote, "only because we are Jewish and want to leave for Israel. I beg you to release my Papa and let us leave for Israel."

Unlike the young American girl, Samantha Smith, whose letter to Andropov led to a personal invitation and holiday in the Soviet Union, Irena Tarnopolsky received no reply. On June 30, her father was sentenced to three years in a labour camp.

IRENA TARNOPOLSKY'S courage is mirrored by the courage of many others, of all ages. In Gorky, Arich Volfovsky has established a small Hebrew school. In Odessa, 22-year-old Yehudit Niepomniashchy is under constant press attack, as is the tailor Yakov Mesh, for "dealing in Zionist propaganda." In Leningrad, Mike Salzman and his friends, taken to a police station for trying to celebrate Israel's Independence Day in nearby woods, celebrated their release from police custody by going at once to the main post office to send a congratulatory telegram to the president of Israel.

Is that not something to have merited a mention, a report, a small cheer? Surely it deserved to be registered in a tiny corner in the mind of the Israeli public. It was certainly not an act without risk — considerable risk. A short while afterwards, Mike Salzman was woken up at five in the morning, taken to the KGB and warned that his conduct could be considered anti-Soviet activity and earn him a long prison sentence.

The Hebrew teachers, like Aba Taratuta in Leningrad and Victor Fulmakht in Moscow, are another group who risk, each day, pressures and punishments. So, too, do the young religious leaders, among them Grigory Vasserman in Leningrad and Ilya Essas in Moscow, for whom Judaism is a living faith and Israel the cherished goal: a goal which they have been told by the Soviet authorities, "you will never see."

Ilya Essas has now been a refusenik for nearly 10 years. Can we not support him, and his parents here in Israel, first by knowing more ourselves, and then by doing more to make each of these individual struggles better known? A recent mes-

sage from Yehudit Niepomniashchy in Odessa was brief, and clear. "Stay strong for us," she urged. Will we?

THERE ARE other messages, other questions being asked by Jews in the Soviet Union. "Does Israel really want us?" "Do the Israelis really care any more?" These questions are not asked by idle bystanders, but by Jewish men and women who, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, have learned to speak and write Hebrew, who study the Bible ("Tanach is what I must know," one young Jewess, Evgenia Utevska, whose parents live in Beersheba, told me, with some passion); who hold discussion groups on Jewish history; and who risk continued harassment, and even arrest, by reason of their devotion to Jewishness.

These Jews know full well, of course, the pressures which confront Israel. They do not belittle the problems with which the individual Israeli has to grapple. They appreciate the strains imposed by the war in Lebanon on Israeli families. But they cannot quite understand (as they listen, for example, to Israeli radio broadcasts) why their own plight as Soviet Jews is apparently of such little interest in the Jewish State, for whose existence they, too, suffer.

All last month, the wife and father of Lev Elbert — another of the Jews imprisoned earlier this year — struggled in Kiev to prevent him being charged, while in prison, on a further, even more serious, and entirely trumped-up charge of possession of drugs. Then the two of them, Elbert's wife, Inna, and his father, Haim, went specially to Moscow, despite Inna's weakness from a hunger strike and Haim's bad heart, to plead for Lev Elbert before the highest possible Soviet authorities.

Was not this mission to Moscow one which we "free" Jews should have supported, vocally and proudly? The mission, and Inna's hunger strike (now in its second month) were known of in Israel within days. It was also known that the Elbert family wanted "noise". Yet there was not a single Hebrew newspaper headline about the mission to Moscow or the hunger strike.

Must Lev Elbert face new pressures and possibly a new trial unnoticed and unthought for? In San Francisco, the post office buzzed with telegrams of protest on Elbert's behalf. Cannot a similar reaction be found among the people with whom he wishes to live (his in-laws are here already)?

SIMON SHNIRMAN, Yuri Tarnopolsky, Alexander Panaryev, Lev Elbert and the other Prisoners of Zion will not give up their struggle. Nor will Anatoly Shcharansky in Chistopol, or Viktor Brailovsky in exile in Kazakhstan. Nor will Vladimir Slepak and Ida Nudel, former prisoners who have served their terms, but are still not allowed to leave. But they will be subjected by the Soviet authorities to relentless pressures aimed at making them feel unwanted and alone.

When the KGB say (as they so often do, as they did to Yofis Begun's friend Ina Shlemova last March), "No one in the West cares. No one in the West will bother," it is imperative for us to expose this taint as a malicious lie.

It would be a tragedy unworthy of our people if the taint were to be true; if it were only the handful of campaigners here and overseas who were really concerned; if the shocking facts about Soviet Jewry were to remain "facts on file", and not to be engraved on the wider public consciousness.

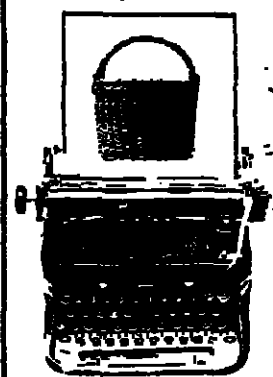
IT WAS Lenin who once asked: "What is to be done?" Here is one small, but worthwhile step. Set up, here in Israel, an information Centre on Soviet Jewry. At this centre, display the most recent material on Soviet Jewry: facts, photographs, anti-Israel publications in the Soviet press, biographical materials on the prisoners, the refuseniks, the Hebrew teachers, the youth. Maintain a central archive of all such materials. Document the daily campaign against our people inside Russia, and the parallel campaign on their behalf here, and elsewhere in the West. Mount exhibitions. Sponsor lectures. Feed the Israeli press with the latest stories. Provide slide shows and exhibitions for schools, youth groups and adults.

Such an information centre is urgently needed. It could become not only a focus, but a force.

Martin Gilbert is the official biographer of Sir Winston Churchill and a fellow of Merton College, Oxford. His most recent book, *The Jews of Hope: The Plight of Soviet Jewry* is to be published by Macmillan, London.

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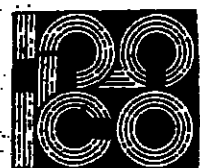
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החודש החדש

A HARVARD UNIVERSITY researcher says he has uncovered evidence indicating that a long-missing associate of Julius Rosenberg, executed 30 years ago for atomic espionage, assumed a new identity in the Soviet Union and played a key role in the development of Soviet military computers.

On August 9, 1950, following Rosenberg's arrest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 32-year-old electronics engineer Alfred Sarant fled across the U.S.-Mexican border with a neighbour's wife from Ithaca, New York, where Sarant had been working on an atom-smasher project at Cornell University.

A few days later, the couple disappeared. Justice Department officials at the time said it was presumed that Sarant and another Rosenberg associate, Joel Barr, had defected to the Soviet bloc.

But for years, the fates of Sarant and Barr remained a mystery. No specific information reached the West regarding their whereabouts, work or personal lives.

Now, however, interviews with scientists and engineers who recently emigrated to the U.S. from the Soviet Union indicate that Sarant not only went to the USSR, but also emerged as a founder of Soviet micro-electronics.

According to Mark Kuchment, a science historian at Harvard's Russian Research Centre, Sarant headed first for Czechoslovakia and then for Leningrad, where he lived and worked under a new name — Philip Georgiyevich Staros.

"His career really developed in the Soviet Union," Kuchment said, noting that by the early 1960s, the American defector had gained the attention of Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Dmitri Ustinov, currently minister of defence.

In 1969, Staros was named a Soviet State Prize laureate. After he

Missing link in spy case

By BARTON REPPERT / Washington

died of a heart attack 10 years later, an obituary appearing in the government newspaper *Izvestia* saluted him as an "indefatigable scientist... who made a major contribution to the inception and development of micro-electronics."

Kuchment, who himself left the Soviet Union in 1975, has been conducting an emigre interview project under a three-year, \$120,000 grant from the Washington-based National Council for Soviet and East European Research.

He said the interviews have indicated that Barr, an electronics engineer who had shared an apartment with Sarant in New York, also went to the Soviet Union and assumed a new identity — as Joseph V. Berg.

"According to the information I have, Joseph Berg is still alive. He works in Leningrad," Kuchment said.

Also reported to be still living in Leningrad is Staros' widow, Anna, who as Carol Dayton — Sarant's next-door neighbour in Ithaca and at that time married to a Cornell physicist — had gone with Sarant to Mexico in 1950.

JOYCE MILTON, co-author with Ronald Radosh of *The Rosenberg File*, a recently published study of the Rosenberg case, said she was impressed by the new evidence emerging about the Soviet lives of Sarant and Barr.

"I spoke with Kuchment at

length, and I'm convinced that he knows what he's talking about," Milton said.

Walter and Miriam Schneir, co-authors of another major book on the Rosenberg case, *Invitation to an Inquiry*, said in a letter appearing in the current issue of *The New York Review of Books* that "a few years ago, the former Carol Dayton contacted family members in the U.S. for the first time, and she has since corresponded and met with some of them."

"According to family members, she and Sarant lived in Mexico for six months, during which time she decided not to return. They married, moved to Prague, and later to the Soviet Union, and had four children. Sarant had a successful career as an engineer-scientist and died of a heart attack in 1979," the Schneirs wrote.

During World War II, Sarant and Barr had worked together on radar projects at an army facility in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and at a Western Electric Company plant. According to FBI files cited in the Radosh-Milton book, Sarant and Barr also had belonged to the same Communist Party unit as Julius Rosenberg.

At the time of Rosenberg's arrest on July 17, 1950, Barr had already disappeared in Paris. Sarant was not arrested, but was questioned intensively for several days by FBI agents in Ithaca. He left behind his wife, Louise, and their two small children

when he fled the country. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, were subsequently convicted of passing atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union, and they were executed on June 19, 1953.

Erik Ferdman, a computer scientist who emigrated from the Soviet Union two years ago, said he had worked with Philip Staros from 1959 to 1977 — most of that period in Leningrad, and later at the Vladivostok laboratory to which Staros was transferred in 1973.

Judging by photographs of Sarant before his defection, as well as other evidence, Ferdman said that "I'm sure almost 100 per cent" that Sarant and Staros were the same person.

The Leningrad design bureau which Staros headed, he said, was primarily involved with electronics research and engineering work for the Soviet military. Staros oversaw the development of two small control computers, named the UMI-NKH and the Elektronika-200, Ferdman said.

"He speeded up work in such fields as airborne computers. That was one of the major gaps in Soviet military technology — lack of airborne computers, especially in the 1960s," said Ferdman, who now lives in Lexington, Massachusetts.

Alfred Sarant's sister, Electra Jayson, said that following her brother's death in 1979, the Sarant family received a letter from Leningrad, sent by his Soviet-born son.

"There was a letter that was written by his son... which came out of Russia," Mrs. Jayson said.

It "sort of came as a shock," because she had gotten no word from her brother since last seeing him on August 4, 1950.

"We never heard from him after the one night we saw him with Carol, and he said they were going away together. That was it," Mrs. Jayson said in a telephone interview from Old Westbury, New York. (Associated Press)



(Pressens Bild AB)

Supergrass syndrome

BELFAST, Northern Ireland. — Church leaders, politicians and lawyers say the use of terrorist informers who betray their comrades in return for lenient treatment is eroding Northern Ireland's already battered judicial system.

They also fear it is alienating the province's 500,000-strong Catholic minority and boosting support for the outlawed Irish Republican Army's fight to end British rule. Nearly 300 alleged terrorists — both Protestants and Roman Catholics — have been charged with murder and other terrorist crimes on the word of 20 major informers since November 1981.

Police say the round-ups have punched big holes in the underground groups and plunged the organizations into turmoil, bringing violence in the province to its lowest level for years.

The "supergrasses" — slang for big informers — are crucial as it is notoriously difficult to get witnesses to testify because they fear reprisals.

A high-ranking police source said the supergrasses are "potentially the most important security breakthrough" since sectarian violence began in August 1969.

But there is growing disquiet about a system in which suspects, named by informers who are promised immunity from prosecution, or lenient prison terms, are arrested under emergency powers. They are tried by non-jury courts set up under emergency legislation.

THE CATHOLIC Bishop of Derry, Dr. Edward Daly, declared it was brought "the law into disrepute." His Protestant counterpart, Church of Ireland Bishop James McHaffey, said it was "morally questionable" and should be halted.

Even the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader and staunch advocate of harsh anti-terrorist measures, declared: "The practice of using supergrasses is undermining the rule of law."

The province's legal and security system has long been criticized, particularly for controversial interrogation methods and anti-terrorist legislation that allows police to hold suspects for seven days without charge. Interning suspects without trial was abandoned in 1976 after five years.

A leading Catholic attorney, Oliver Kelly, who defends IRA suspects, said: "Supergrass evidence is dangerous because most of the people giving it were involved in terrorism and exhorted others to get involved. But judges seem to be going along with it."

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior defended the system, saying: "There has been no evidence of a miscarriage of justice. The manner in which the trials have been conducted so far... has had a marked impact on the nature of terrorism and the strength of the terrorist organizations."

"The benefit of that to people as a whole has been simply immense."

MORE THAN 60 terrorists have been convicted — and 14 defendants acquitted — in three major informer trials since April.

Police said these virtually destroyed the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force's command structure in Belfast and the Provisional IRA's network in north Belfast.

Seventeen other major informers are now under police guard in secret hideouts or a special wing of Belfast's Crumlin Road prison waiting their turn to testify. Six others have recanted in the face of

death threats to their families. The IRA and its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army, have "executed" half a dozen alleged informers in the last two years and kidnapped their relatives to try to silence them.

But the chain of betrayals has continued, and the informers can be stubborn. INLA informer Harry Kirkpatrick, who has identified 44 people including his brother-in-law, refused to recant despite having three members of his family taken hostage.

Eventually they were freed, but recently his mother, Eileen Hill, fled Belfast for England.

"You can only take so much," Mrs. Hill said tearfully. "I've had dead mice pushed through my letterbox and a constant stream of threatening phone calls."

THE INFORMER phenomenon seems to stem from war weariness. Some terrorists have been on the run for a decade or more and want to get out while they can. Some have already done prison time and can't face another long stretch behind bars.

Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political front, has accused police of buying "paid perjurers" with bribes of up to \$45,000.

Police deny that, but Prior admits the government has spent a "six-figure amount" on protecting and relocating informers and their families abroad.

The *Times* of London, said in an editorial that while "there has been no evident miscarriage of justice... the balance could change. The judicial system is made more vulnerable... the courts themselves are now on trial."

(Associated Press)

PALESTINIANS living around this northern port hailed the surprise return to Lebanon of PLO leader Yasser Arafat earlier this month, but his support and options seem limited.

Arafat, clad as ever in military uniform and signalling victory signs to supporters, got a rousing reception in Palestinian refugee camps when he re-entered Lebanon for the first time in three months, apparently by boat from Tunis.

But the secretive nature of his arrival showed the difficulties he is facing despite continued solid support from the thousands of Palesti-

Return of Arafat

By HUGH CARNEGIE/Tripoli (Lebanon)

nians living in this area.

For his leadership remains dogged by a simmering dispute with Syria and by a Syrian-backed rebellion within his Fatah faction.

He also faced a distinctly hostile reaction to his return by Druse leader Walid Jumblatt.

"We do not want anyone to outbid us after a long absence and after

he returned through the narrow door on a small boat," the Druse leader said in a statement in Damascus.

Arafat had not been in Lebanon since June 24, when Syrian President Hafez Assad abruptly expelled him from Damascus after he accused Syrian troops of actively supporting the Fatah rebels, led by Colonel Abu Musa.

The expulsion effectively cut him off from his men, whom he had previously frequently visited in high-speed car dashes from Syria.

Arafat told Western reporters in Tripoli he had no contact with Damascus before returning to Lebanon and he gave no indication that an end to his dispute with Assad was in sight.

The consequences of this for him are great; all his fighters in Lebanon are based within Syrian-controlled territory and so all his movements

there are subject to Syrian scrutiny, if not veto should Damascus so decide.

Arafat's military deputy Abu Jihad implicitly acknowledged this when he told the same reporters that Syrian troops constantly obstructed the movements of Fatah loyalists in the Bekaa and other areas.

An example of this came when Arafat sent a jeep to collect a small group of reporters from a nearby hotel after midnight to come to his base for one of his customary early-hour interviews.

The jeep was turned back at a Syrian checkpoint outside Tripoli, an affront unthinkable when Arafat was based in Beirut.

Arafat's officials in Tripoli said the last clashes between the rebel and loyalist terrorists occurred several weeks ago, but they admitted that the mutineers still set up road blocks to hinder the loyalists' movements.

One senior military commander said the rebels had even stolen an ambulance from the loyalists to send to the battle zone in the Shouf. (The Associated Press)

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE THE AUDITORS' COUNCIL Notice Concerning Examination Session, Autumn, 1983

pursuant to the Auditors' Law, 5715-1955.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the examinations of the Auditors' Council for the Autumn 1983 session will take place on the following dates:

1. Law Bodies Corporate, 1 Kislev, 5744 (November 7, 1983)
2. Commercial and Labour Law, 4 Kislev, 5744 (November 10, 1983)
3. Tax Laws, 23 Kislev, 5744 (November 29, 1983)

Registration for the examinations is only by means of the form which can be obtained from the offices of the Secretariat, 8 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem.

All candidates intending to apply to sit the examinations must send the completed application form, with the receipt of the Post Office Bank enclosed, so as to arrive at the Secretariat of the Council, P.O. Box 635, Jerusalem, Postcode 91006, no later than 2nd Heshvan, 5744 (19th October, 1983). The fee for applying for each of the above subjects is IS510.

Please Note:

1. Payment of the application fee without submission of the application form as aforesaid is not considered registration.
2. The question papers will be in Hebrew but in the above three subjects an English translation will be available.
3. Candidates in the Tax Laws examination may use the texts of the following laws and regulations:

- (1) Income Tax Ordinance and the Regulations thereunder;
- (2) Land Appreciation Tax Law, 5723-1963;
- (3) Value Added Tax Law, 5736-1975;
- (4) Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959;
- (5) Encouragement of Industry (Taxes) Law, 5729-1969;
- (6) Purchase Tax (Goods and Services) Law, 5712-1952;
- (7) Income Tax (Special Deductions by Reason of Inflation) (Temporary Provisions and Amendment of Laws) Law, 5742-1982;
- (8) Income Tax (Taxation under Conditions of Inflation) Law, 5742-1982.

4. A candidate who is unable, for good reason, to sit an examination for which he is registered and whose written notice to such effect is received at the Secretariat not later than two weeks before the examination, or who submits a medical or army certificate concerning his absence from an examination, will be credited with the amount of the fee paid.

MAYER GABAY
Chairman, The Auditors' Council

8th Tishri, 5744
September 15, 1983

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE THE AUDITORS' COUNCIL

Notice regarding payment of annual fee for the year 5744 (1983/84)

In accordance with para. 5 (a) of the Auditors' Law 1955 — 5716, "the holder of licence to practice as an auditor in any given year of the Hebrew calendar, will pay the appropriate annual licence fee during the month of Tishrei of the same year..."

Hereunder details concerning payment of the licence:

Licensed auditor up to 2 years	IS 1,260
Licensed auditor from 2-5 years	IS 2,270
Licensed auditor over 5 years	IS 3,790

Non-payment of the licence fee constitutes an offence. Licence fees may be paid at all branches of the Post Office Bank, account number 0-24270-9, until Tishrei 30, 5744 (October 7, 1983), and the receipt should be sent to the offices of the Auditors' Council, 6 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem (P.O.B. 635, 91 006).

Mayer Gabay
Chairman, The Auditors Council

Tishrei 8, 5744
September 15, 1983

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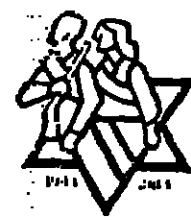
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The Opening Ceremony will be held at 7 p.m., Monday, October 3, 1983, at the Yad Vashem plaza, Jerusalem. Gates will close at 6.45 p.m.

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The Jewish War is published in hardcover, 22 x 31 cm. (8 1/2" x 12") by Massada Publishing Co., Ltd., Givatayim (526 pages, fully indexed). It is available at bookstores and from offices of The Jerusalem Post in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa or by mail. To order, fill out the form below and send it, with your payment, to Books Department, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000. Postage and handling are free in Israel.

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THE SPECTRE of the Holocaust has haunted Dita Nator throughout her life. Forty-four years after fleeing her native Czechoslovakia, she still feels guilty that she was spared the horrors of the concentration camps in which so many of her contemporaries, including her parents and one of her three sisters, died.

Now, after a lifetime's service to the State of Israel, she has reached the age when most people like to ease the pace. Instead, the dynamic 63-year-old, whose genteel demeanour covers a strong and determined personality, is as busy as ever, as if driven by the desire to atone for her own survival.

Nator was one of the original settlers of Beersheba and, as the first State-appointed public-relations officer for the Negev, was instrumental in raising funds for the development of the desert city and the surrounding settlements. She later travelled around the world on speaking tours, raising money for the United Jewish Appeal and the United Israel Appeal. For the past five years, Nator, who now lives in Haifa, has been the representative of the Women's League for Israel — a task that fully utilizes her administrative abilities.

In a recent interview, she told *The Jerusalem Post* that nothing motivated her more than the Holocaust. "I have always had this feeling that I must repay a debt. Although I'm not observant, I believe in God and I believe that since I was spared it was for a purpose. That purpose, I'm sure, was to help in the work of building a state in which Jews could live without fear of persecution," she said.

Nator was 19 years-old when she bade farewell to her parents. They bought her ticket to freedom but, like so many others, decided to remain in the hope that the situation would improve. One of her sisters stayed with them. Nator never saw them again, although the two other sisters managed to escape and are also living in Israel.

Nator joined the Free Czech forces and because of her knowledge of languages — she speaks seven fluently — was sent to work in Cairo with the British Ministry of Information. In 1946 she returned to Czechoslovakia and conducted an unsuccessful search for her parents and sister. Even now she does not know in which of the camps her mother and father died.

Three years later, with the Communists in control, she said goodbye to her homeland for the second and final time. She was taken to a transit camp in Italy, which had formerly been used by the Nazis and later by the British Army. At the time she arrived it was full of Jewish refugees, many of them concentration-camp survivors. She spent eight days there and during that time was brought face-to-face with the reality of the Holocaust.

"I had seen pictures of the concentration camps when I was working for the British Army in Cairo, but like many outsiders at that time I couldn't believe the evidence of my own eyes. It was only when I was there, in the camp, and spoke with people, that I fully realized what it must have been like."

Nator didn't take kindly to being cooped up, especially since she had paid the full price for a first-class one-way ticket to Israel. She decided to complain about the delay to the camp commandant, and while she was waiting for an interview a woman came and spoke to her. She recognized her former governess, Elsa. She had survived the camps but all her relatives had been killed.

They left together next day and boarded the ship bound for Haifa. Nator was met by her sisters who advised her to go immediately to the food controller, and to learn Hebrew.

While waiting in line for her ration-book she caught the eye of a young man. "He kept looking at me, so I decided to go and talk to him. In English, of course, since I had no knowledge of Hebrew at that time," she said. His name was Yisrael, and six weeks later they were married.

"Yis, who had some experience in the building trade, was offered a job as a construction supervisor with Solel Boneh, building homes in Beersheba. He made it a condition that if we got married we would live there."

"I had heard that there was nothing in Beersheba at that time; no shops, proper housing, water, or electricity. But I wanted to see for myself, so I went to the director of Solel Boneh and he agreed to provide a jeep and a driver to take me there. The journey took more than seven hours and we arrived just as the sun was setting. I had never seen such a beautiful sight in my life as that first desert sunset. It was

active in the home, rather than in the community. She was guided by the maxim: "A King's daughter maintains her dignity inside." Today the whole world is oriented against this philosophy and it is difficult to remain dedicated to the old values.

Perversely, women today are extravagant about their appearance outside. They care less about impression they make on the husband and children, which ought to be their major concern. Furthermore, in the 20th century it has become more important to the average woman to succeed in all aspects of life other than motherhood or housekeeping, which is considered demeaning or unfulfilling.

Nechama feels that the home offers ample opportunity for self-development, and that the individual woman can influence the world more from behind her doorstep and through her family members, than through a career.

"The mistake modern women make," she continues, "is that they try to be like men. But men are different. They have other tasks to fulfill in the world and their orientation is different." Women cannot be equal to men, she believes; "But," she cautions, "that certainly does

A Woman of note

Motivated by the Holocaust

Driven by the desire to atone for her survival from the Nazis, Dita Nator has spent her life working for the good of Israel.

David Rudge talks to the Women's League for Israel activist.



breath-taking. It made you feel as if the whole world could be yours; all you had to do was reach out and take it.

"Yis was waiting for me there, and I went straight to him and said 'Okay, we are staying.' He probably thought I had been affected by the sun, but he was very happy about my decision," she said.

The house they lived in at first had no doors, windows, electricity, or even a toilet. Nevertheless, with the furniture she had brought with her from Czechoslovakia, she managed to make it into a home. She got a job in the wages section at a local quarry, and then as a saleswoman when Hamashbir opened its first store in Beersheba, in September 1949.

Later that year the Naturs were visited by Abraham Harman and the late Moshe Dayan. "They had heard about me from a friend who told them that my talents were being wasted. They offered me the post of public-relations officer for the Negev — explaining to visiting VIPs and journalists how Israel was trying to make the desert bloom. It was very exciting hosting the world's leaders; important Jewish visitors from abroad, trade unionists and famous actors. Just about everybody who was anybody came to visit us in those days," she said.

In 1956, she became PR director for Beersheba municipally, and was responsible for promoting and raising money for the rapidly developing Negev city. "I came to know every tree, every house and every new development. I saw everybody move in and I knew all their problems," she said.

Nator had found out some years before that she could not have children, but she came to terms with the reality, as with other hard facts during her life. Nevertheless, she suffered conflicting emotions. "I felt that on the one hand I had a duty towards the State because of my guilt complex about the Holocaust, and on the other hand, my duty to myself and my husband was to have a family of our own."

"I remember speaking about it to David Tuviah, the first mayor of Beersheba. I told him I wanted to adopt a child but he said, why? — I already had 27,000 children in Beersheba, all who needed me in one way or another."

So they decided not to adopt. "There are some regrets, of course, but I realize that I could never have done what I did if we had had children."

In 1960 she was invited by the UJA, on the recommendation of Harman who was then Israel's Ambassador to Washington, to go on a

speaking tour of the United States. It was the beginning of a new phase in her life. She spent a large part of the next 14 years travelling the world, raising money for the UJA and the UJA. In the process she always managed to speak about her beloved Beersheba and obtained donations specifically for the city.

"I SPENT six to eight weeks a year abroad — in Europe, America, Australia and New Zealand. When I returned, I continued my public relations work for the city, entertaining visitors and taking them on tours of the Negev. It was hard work, but people had put such a lot of faith in me that I had to justify it."

In 1974, while on a lecture tour of America, Nator received a letter from her husband, saying that he had been offered another job, in Haifa. "At that time, we were living in new Omer, just outside Beersheba. We were the first Jewish family to live there and we had Beduin neighbours. It was very beautiful and I hated the thought of leaving, but Yis had let me do what I wanted and I thought he deserved to have his way, too. He was dried up from living and working in the desert for so long and he had to leave."

"Coming to live in Haifa was like

moving to a foreign country. It just didn't seem like Israel to me, and I had a terrible time trying to adjust," she recalls.

Then, five years ago, the Women's League for Israel — a non-political movement based in New York and Florida — invited her to become its representative here. The League, which has 5,000 members, has been dedicated to the welfare of young people in Israel for over half a century. It established and runs four homes in Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Netanya, and has also funded four dormitories, a cafeteria, a student-centre and a lectureship in nutritional sciences, at the Hebrew University.

The League's homes were originally designed to serve the needs of new immigrants, particularly young women, but with the decline in *olim*, priorities changed and the homes now take in underprivileged youngsters and help train them for a role in society. The largest of the homes, at Netanya, also houses the National Rehabilitation and Training Centre and the Orah workshop for the blind and physically-handicapped. It also offers a wide variety of courses, including fashion design, commercial catering, data processing and a new programme for training dental technicians and dental assistants. In addition, the Jerusalem home runs courses in computer programming and systems analysis, and houses the National Library of Social Work.

"Yis encouraged me to take the job, little realizing the amount of work involved. Actually the job is more that of director general," said Nator. She is directly responsible for running all the League's affairs in Israel, maintaining the homes, paying the salaries of the staff of 140, and keeping her American counterparts informed of all decisions, no matter how minor. It is a tall order even for a workaholic like Nator.

"I was originally offered the job 13 years ago, while on a visit to America, but I didn't accept it because I simply didn't have enough time. When I was asked again, I thought I might be too old, but I finally agreed to take it for a year, until they could find somebody more qualified. Now it has become my baby and when I tell my husband I'm going home he asks me which one — Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem or Netanya."

Nator works closely with the League's president, Marilyn Schwartzman, who visits Israel regularly. Nator herself travels to America at least once a year.

Nator has a small but very competent staff, including a part-time administrator, an accountant and a full-time secretary. "They are wonderful people who do a marvelous job." Although she suffers from arthritis, she is extremely busy and visits each of the homes several times a week. Her average working day begins at 6 a.m. and usually finishes about 11 p.m.

"It's my nature to give 100 per cent to whatever I'm doing. If I can't, then I just give up. Even so, I often feel that I get too much from others and do too little myself. I don't see myself as a dynamic person at all. I truly believe that God helps me to overcome problems and achieve my targets."

Nator said she has spent a great deal of her energy fighting the bureaucratic red-tape of which Israel seems to have such an abundance. "I can never understand why it is that Jews who live elsewhere manage their affairs so well, while here in Israel we always seem to make such a mess of everything."

Her most immediate concern is over the government's proposed spending cuts, especially in education, and how these might affect the teaching staff at the homes, as well as the various courses that are partly funded by the Government. "The Government should ensure that the cuts do not hit the weak and the needy, and certainly not education. With our small population, if we can't give our children a proper education we may as well close shop. Education is the a.b.c. of our survival, and far more important than television sets or imported cars."

"I will fight tooth and nail to ensure that the government lives up to its commitments to our homes, and to education and to the underprivileged in general, even if it means me going out into the streets and lecturing people on ways to save money," she says.

The Women's League for Israel celebrates its 55th anniversary later this year, and Nator is working hard to maintain all its programmes and courses at their previous levels. Judging by her past record, this soft-spoken woman will succeed, for the benefit of those less fortunate than herself.

Homemaking — and other challenges

Among Orthodox women, outlook is changing also, although the family still remains the central theme. Leah Abramowitz attended a recent symposium on the religious Jewish view of the status of women.

not mean they are less!"

There is another fallacy in our generation, Nechama contends: "The tragedy of our times is that many women would be content to stay home and raise their children, only they have been taught to feel unfulfilled and less useful, unless they work outside, as if raising the next generation were of no importance."

It is the educational system where girls learn what is most important in life — to achieve or to be a good mother. Nechama does not claim that these concepts are mutually exclusive. Indeed many ultra-Orthodox women hold jobs and actually provide for their families, in order to enable the husband to learn Torah full-time. But it is understood by these Kollel couples that the woman's career is only a means of achieving this important goal. The wife shares it, just as the wives of

young interns, or other professionals, make sacrifices so that their husbands can get ahead. In both instances it is a joint goal and the principle of *home first* continues to be accepted.

A different view was expressed by Sheila, who had lived in a religious kibbutz for many years and holds definite ideas on the woman's role. She pointed out that even in kibbutz, where complete equality between the men and women was attempted, they have come back to a more traditional division of labour (although there are always exceptions). Therefore the majority of kibbutz women generally do the traditional "female chores" of raising children, cooking, doing the laundry, etc., and less at agricultural tasks, carpentry, cobbling or at the smithy.

Despite the essential inequality that this tendency would seem to

prove, Sheila feels there are other areas in kibbutz life where each gender is given its due. In a religious kibbutz the men and women have Torah and even Talmud classes together.

The *mitzvot*, the laws of Judaism, are another subject for consideration. Whereas women are exempt from those laws which are time-oriented and others, such as *Redeeming the First-born* or *Tora study*, the rabbis' consideration for the woman's tight, fettered schedule and dedication to her children is actually discriminatory, for it means that women lose privilege and status. "When the rabbis took away the requirement that women lay *tefillin* or pray at a certain hour, they also took away the opportunity to be part of a *minyan*, or be involved in spiritual concerns, at least at set times of the day."

"There are women today," Sheila

says, "who feel that their daily routine allows them to take part in a women's *minyan*, lay *tefillin* or read from the Torah (in a women's *minyan*, for modesty's sake). There are also women who enjoy studying the Talmud, even though the reward for learning is a male prerogative."

She recalls what happened when girls were not educated in all aspects of Jewish knowledge: "They simply become proficient in a foreign culture rather than their own." This is what occurred in Poland, where every Jewish male was immersed in Yeshiva studies from an early age, while his sisters and future wife read Voltaire and Goethe. This, incidentally, was one of the prime impetus behind the establishment of the Beit Yaakov educational system for girls (though there they are not taught Talmud).

Sheila believes that if half the parents of the next generation are well-versed in Jewish knowledge and the other half are partially ignorant, their children will suffer. "How can a mother tell if her son's *tefillin* are defective, unless she's learned?" she asks.

Moreover, she feels that the study of the Talmud is not only an intellectual achievement but a spiritual

experience, through which the student, man or woman, is brought closer to G-d. "Women are also in need of spiritual uplift," Sheila says.

The third member of the panel, Pinna, a veteran educator, agreed in part with both her colleagues. In her opinion, too, the creation and maintenance of the family is the woman's most important task. "However, we must remember that not all women are the same," she cautions. The average woman is not cut out to be a Torah scholar. But everyone is required to know *halacha* (Jewish law). Some women, however, have unusual ability which should be developed. Women, on the whole, excel in other fields, not necessarily the pure intellectual ones required by Talmudic learning.

The fact is that in our generation there are women who don't feel comfortable being "only a housewife." Therefore, despite the prime importance of family and home, Pinna believes that because of the influence of the world we live in, many women will want to meet other challenges, in addition to homemaking.

In Today on Sunday: Non-sexist advertising.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 9:00 Cartoon Candy (10:30 Vinto (part 6) 11:30 Bucky Races (4:00 Pretty Butterfly 14:30 Cartoon about Spain in the Middle Ages — part 12)

ARABIC LANGUAGE: programmes: 18:30 News roundup 18:32 Situation 18:45 Cartoons — current affairs 19:00 Meeting — current affairs 19:30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with holiday songs sung by the Givatim 20:15 News 20:30 This is Your Life — with Yehoram Gaor (part 2) 20:30 The Philadelphia Story, George Cukor's 1940 adaptation of Philip Barry's play about a society girl yearning for romance starring Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 18:30 (JTV 3) Richie Rich 18:40 (JTV 3) Amazing Animals 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 To be announced 21:10 Documentary 22:00 News in English 22:15 Simon and Simon

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ON THE AIR
Voice of Music
6:00 Musical Comedy

7:07 Rovini: Semiramide Overture; Rossini: String Sonata No. 3; Rimsky-Korsakov: Concerto for Trombone and Wind Instruments; Rimsky-Korsakov: Suite; Dvorak: Violin Concerto (Perelman); Dvorak: Golden Spinning Wheel; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 in F Minor; Mozart: Piano Concerto, K. 466; Mozart: String Quintet, K. 515; Bach: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3

12:00 Daniel Hechter, piano — Beethoven: Diabelli Variations, Op. 33 13:05 On the Opera Stage (no details available) 15:00 Little Concert 15:30 Youth Programme 16:05 The Voice of Knowledge 16:30 Seph'arim: Lorca: 6 Old Spanish Songs; Schubert: Tautala, symphonic poem 18:00 Music for the Holiday 18:05 Chords song — works by Mozart 18:05 Piano Concerto, K. 466; Mozart: String Quintet, K. 515; Bach: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3

19:30 News 20:30 This is Your Life — with Yehoram Gaor (part 2) 20:30 The Philadelphia Story, George Cukor's 1940 adaptation of Philip Barry's play about a society girl yearning for romance starring Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart

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ON THE AIR
Voice of Music
6:00 Musical Comedy

Haydn: Rovini, Donizetti, Bach, Arnold, Clementi and others 10:05 Encounter — live family magazine 11:10 Pops' songs 11:30 Education for all 12:05 Seph'arim songs 13:00 News in English 13:30 News in French 14:05 Children's programmes 15:00 Programme for Simhat Tora 16:05 Synagogue in Spain at the time of the expulsion of the Jews 17:10 From Here to There — Zionism 18:05 Lust Prayer 19:30 Songs for Simhat Tora 19:30 Prayers for Olam 22:05 Together, with Yohanan Arnon (repeated) 23:05 Beautiful Land

Thursday
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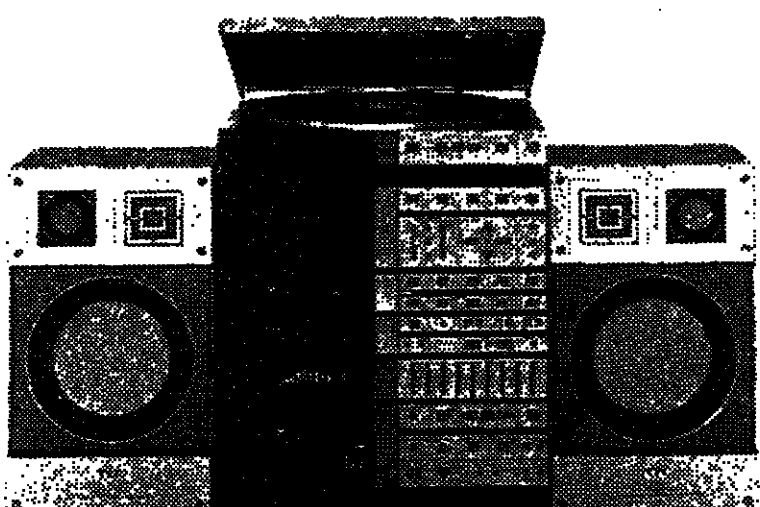
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Sports

Mansdorf in form

By JACK LEON

Post Sports Reporter
RAMAT HASHARON. — Amos Mansdorf yesterday celebrated his return to local competition after a five-month break by winning two boys' under-18 matches without conceding a game at the Israel Tennis Association's annual Succot National Championships here. Mansdorf beat in turn Doron Hartal and Shmuel Sakaji. In a singles semi-final at 11 a.m. today he plays Amir Naor, with title-holder Russell Myers facing Menashe Tsur in the other half of the draw.

The women's singles semi-final line-up at 2 p.m. today is Orly Bialostocki vs. Ilana Berger and Rakefet Binyamini vs. Sagit Doron. Last night, Doron won a gripping quarter-final against Sarit Shalev 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

The women's and junior finals take place at Ramat Hasharon tomorrow, with the over-35 competition winding up then at Tel Aviv's Maccabi Tzefa courts.

Juniors clash in squash meet

By JACK LEON

HERZLIYA. — A total of 110 youngsters are competing in the Israel Squash Rackets Association's third annual National Junior Championships here, exactly double last year's participation. The Succot meet — which winds up this morning, starting at 9 a.m. — is the first major national event to be held at the eight-court Herzliya Squash Centre since its inauguration last February.

Though 70 girls are now among the country's 400 junior squash players at the championships, only two of them were bold enough to challenge the domination of the boys in the sport. The girls, Leora Joaman and Claire Levine have already beaten between them six boys in their respective under-18 and under-16 competitions, with Levine yesterday reaching the plate final in her event.

The surprise packet of the four-day Succot tournament has been Boaz Israel of Kfar Hamaccabiah, who only took up squash six months ago but nevertheless got as far as the under-16 semi-finals.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan.

Games go at last according to the book

By DON GOULD

Post Basketball Reporter

BASKETBALL fans finally witnessed a round of reasonably predictable results in the National Basketball League matches this week.

Previously unbeaten Hapoel Tel Aviv were stopped by Hapoel Holon, in Holon, 61-59. Holon is a solid team, almost unbeatable on their home court. Unfortunately, it was not a particularly well-played game: both teams went at each other hard, but they were inconsistent and bothered by the poor refereeing. Hapoel Tel Aviv lost four valuable points when Mike Large's jump shot from the corner in the last second before the half was not counted, and they lost another two points that would have allowed them to tie the game when Pini Hozzev threw in a jumper with 20 seconds left to play in the game.

The latter shot was disallowed as the referee called a three seconds violation on Lavonne Mercer.

For some strange reason, Hapoel Tel Aviv decided in the second half to try to gain victory by resorting to long range shooting, as four men stood on the perimeter and began to throw from long distances, with only Lavonne Mercer underneath the basket.

The strategy, predictably, didn't pay off, and Hapoel Tel Aviv succumbed. Only Lavonne Mercer, with 14 points and 17 rebounds and a half-dozen blocked shots, Motti Daniels scored 14 points, almost all of them at crucial times in the game, for Holon.

Kiryat Motzkin came down from the clouds on Monday night, as they were handed their first defeat of the season by Hapoel Ramat Gan 63-52, at the Yehuda Sports Palace. In a game that wasn't even as close as the score, Coach Shmuel Regner, of Ramat Gan, cleared his bench early in the match and experienced with many new combinations, as all ten players made the scoring column. Or Goren, silent in the opening two games, finally exploded for 22 points, to lead the attack for the winners. Steve Maltovic chipped in with 20 to continue his consistent play. Kiryat Motzkin's Maltovic got off to a slow start, but still managed to accumulate 25 points and 16 rebounds for the losers.

Hapoel Gali Elyon, playing for the first time this year at home, finally broke into the win column, with a hard fought 72-67 victory over Maccabi South. Brad Leaf, with 28 points, led the attack for the winners. Maccabi South got a 32 point effort from Jackie Lee Robinson to keep them in the game, but it wasn't enough, and they went down to their last straight defeat.

Hapoel Haifa went on a scoring spree to open the second half and eventually overcome a 17 point deficit to trip Beitar Tel Aviv, 79-75. Haim Zlotnikman with 23 and Mike Dabul with 20 were top for Hapoel Haifa, while George Barry and Darryl Robinson, with 28 and 26 respectively, led the disappointed Beitar Tel Aviv.

Maccabi Haifa, still struggling to get their first win, led throughout most of their game against Afeka, but they allowed Afeka to catch them in the last five minutes. The game's tie into double overtime before Haifa lost 96-92 on their own court with 21 seconds left to play. Haifa put four players in double figures, led by Greg Cook (29) and James Terry (28), while Afeka had five players scoring double figures, with Carlton Newson leading with 25 points.

Forsch's no-hitter stuns Cards
NEW YORK (AP). — Bob Forsch pitched the second no-hitter of his career on Monday night, giving the St. Louis Cardinals a 3-0 victory over the Montreal Expos in the National League.

It was the second no-hitter of the season in the major leagues. Dave Righetti of the New York Yankees pitched the first on July 4 at Yankee Stadium, 4-0 against the Red Sox.

The Expos came close to getting a hit only once. Tim Lincecum hit a long drive to left-center that Cards' center fielder Willie McGee caught after a long run in the second inning. Raines also hit a warning-track fly ball in the seventh that easily was caught by David Green in right field.

Forsch, the 20th pitcher this century to have two or more no-hitters, retired the final 22 Expos batters. He did not walk a batter and struck out six.

Elsewhere in the NL, Ivan DeJesus and Joe Lefebvre each pounded two-run homers and Len Matlack hit a solo shot to complement John Denny's seven-hit pitching over eight in-

nings as Philadelphia beat Chicago. It was the Phillies' 11th straight win — longest streak in the majors this season — and reduced their magic number to two to clinch the East Division.

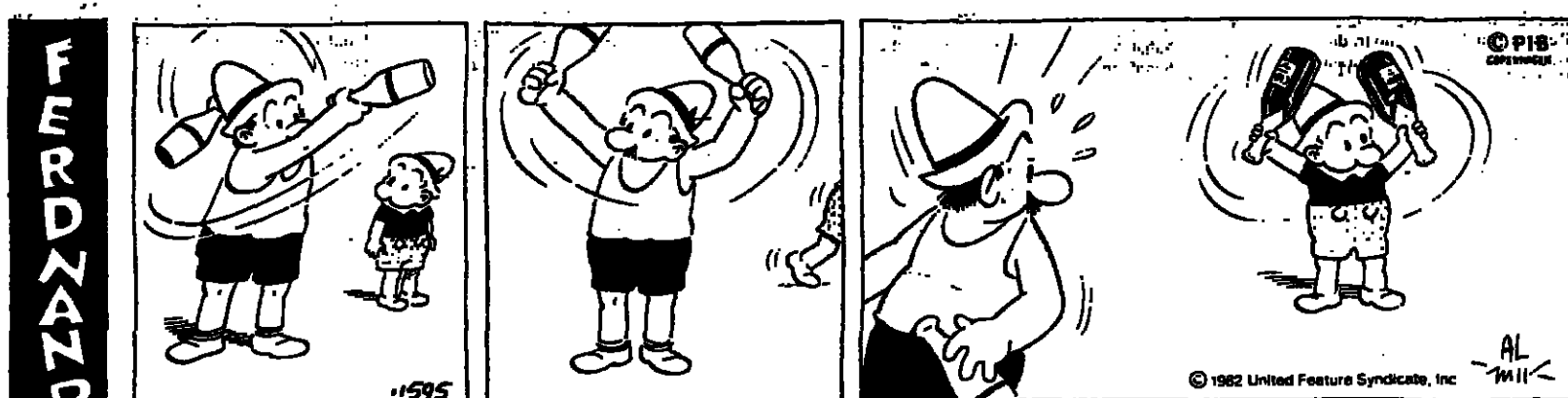
Monday's Games
National League
St. Louis 3, Montreal 0; Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1; Los Angeles 12, Cleveland 9; Atlanta 6, San Francisco 2; Houston 5, San Diego 3.

American League
Cleveland 7, New York 6; Kansas City 6, Seattle 2; Toronto 3, California 2.

SPORTOTO GUIDE

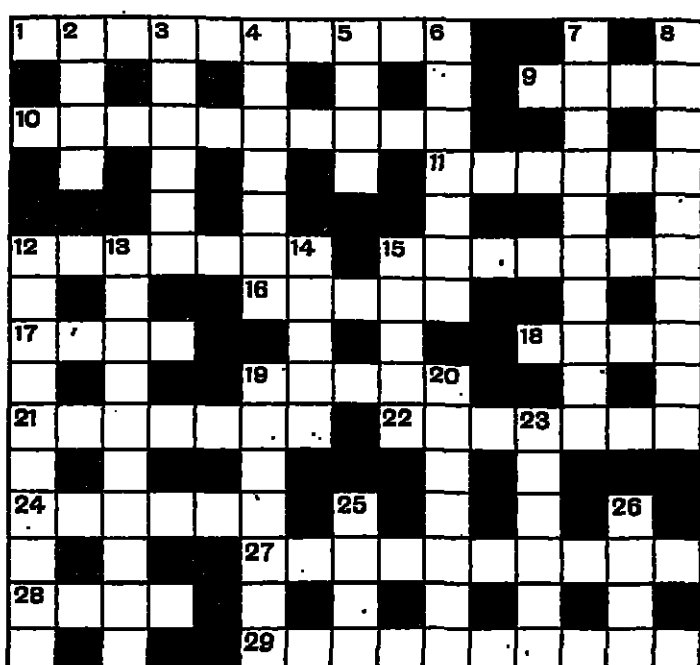
Match	Single	Double	Triple
Shimshon vs. Jaffa	1	1	1
Mac. PT vs. Beitar J'm	2	2	2
Yehud vs. Hap. TA	2	2	2
Ramat Anshar vs. Be'er Yehuda	1	1	1
Hakodesh vs. Yavne	1	1	1
Be'er TA vs. Maccabi Haifa	1	1	1
Mac. TA vs. Lod	1	1	1
Be'er Sheva vs. Netanya	1	1	1
Be'er Sheva vs. R. Lodon	2	2	2
Beitar Haifa vs. Marmorek	1	1	1
Hap. Haifa vs. Ramat Gan	1	1	1
Be. Sha. vs. Be'er	1	1	1
Kiryat Shmon vs. Hap. PT	1	1	1

(For further sport see p. 4)



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- You would probably be right in regarding it as a bit of a cod (4, 6)
 - Won't become much more than a village (4)
 - Its owner will buy stock in the hope of selling it later at a profit (6, 4)
 - Base evidence that marijuana has been smoked? (6)
 - Warm drink with a fruity flavour (7)
 - It gets dished up with beans on the Riviera (7)
 - Fast affected by drink? (5)
 - He fell out of sympathy with his partner (4)
 - A dry turn or song (4)
 - He gets a postcard back about what the articles at the sale were (5)
 - A man who sails across the Channel? (7)
 - New trend we observed coming through Derby (7)
 - Free from apprehension? Certainly not (2, 4)
 - Seat of Zeus rebuilt in 25, apparently (4, 2, 4)
 - Foreign capital otherwise returned to me (4)
 - Carrying only a week-end bag or a hand-lamp? (10, 5)
- DOWN**
- Part of 25 where rain is unusual (4)
 - In top gear? (6)
 - Type of vessel that must be tough enough to cope with hard water (7)
 - Unceremonious way to secure a double scoop (4)
 - Violent storm engulfing a politician (7)
 - Majestic statecraft (5, 5)
 - A fan that's in use after a fashion (10)
 - Underemployed workers who can produce no miracles (4-6)
 - The way to become well known (4, 2, 4)
 - See 28
 - A chief in front of his followers (5)
 - There's no need to if the proof is (7)
 - A valve not involved in deep trouble (7)
 - Field creature we require to begin jumble-sale (6)
 - A unit in the Salvation Army that covers an immense area of ground (4)
 - Ignoble design (4)



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SIMCHAT TORAH — September 29 — THURSDAY

Jerusalem: (day) Kupat Holim Chai, Romema, 433191. Balsam, Salah Judin, 272315. Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. (evening) Jerusalem, 212 Jaffa, 520073. Tel Aviv: Sadeh Dov, Tachmil Lamed, 428510. Mer. Shikun Bashi, 440552. Petah Tikva: Kupat Holim Chai, Haim Ozer, 405271. Netanya: Hadassah, 24 Herzl, 22243. Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, 231905. Hayesod, K. Biulik, 704183.

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SIMCHAT TORAH — Thursday

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Hadassah E.K. (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Roshak (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, oncology, surgery).

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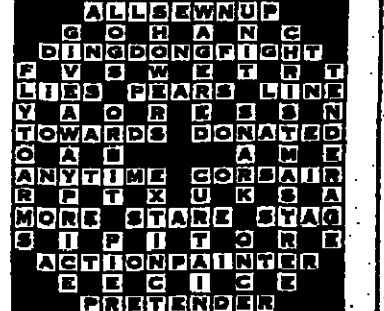
1 Perfect 4 American essayist 9 Distinctive nature 10 Scorch 11 Kite



12 Searched for food 13 Dismissed 14 Dingy 15 Song 16 Knack 17 Lured 18 Run 19 Passenger ship 20 Exact 21 Fashionable 22 Occurrence

DOWN
1 Refrigerator 2 Follow 3 Solitary 4 Impede 5 Contrives 6 Unwavering 7 Dutch earthenware 8 Hidden 9 Train 10 Chamber 11 Noble 12 Dye 13 Stunt 14 Power 15 Cast 16 Nut 17 Innings 18 Torse 19 Womanizer 20 March 21 Temporary 22 Office 23 Rangle 24 Chafe 25 Draft 26 Box

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5743 • Jamadi Awwal

The looming crunch

WITH A TOTAL foreign debt already amounting to \$21.5 billion, and rapidly increasing, the country's economic situation has reached a critical stage.

True, the figures released by the Bank of Israel this week do not suggest that the Treasury will not be able to make good its financial obligations tomorrow, or the day after. Israel is still not in the same class of bankrupt countries as Mexico or Brazil. But if the balance of payments deficit goes on growing as it has been doing lately, Israelis may yet wake up one morning to find themselves in the midst of a veritable foreign currency crisis.

Thus, while the present size of the debt is no cause for panic, it should properly serve as a grave warning against continuing the wasteful spending of economic resources to which the government has been addicted almost for the past three years.

This appears to be the message which the central bank has been seeking to convey to the Treasury. From now on, its latest report seems to say, any rise in the balance of payments deficit will be reflected in the level of the country's foreign currency reserves, which at the moment stand at roughly \$2 billion. Up until now the level of the reserves was maintained artificially, through loans. Now, the bank is suggesting, this is no longer feasible. The loans are just too expensive. Now, then, is the time for the Treasury to step into the breach and start economizing in earnest.

Israel's next government, whatever its political makeup, will have to face the prospect of ending the year with a cumulative balance of payments deficit that could be as high as \$5.5 billion. The difference between this sum and U.S. aid, totalling \$2.6 billion, is the measure of the expected addition to the foreign debt.

This just cannot go on indefinitely without, sooner or later, ending in catastrophe. Government policy cannot proceed on the assumption that business as usual, coupled with Uncle Sam's generosity, and perhaps some miracle, will bail the country out. What is needed is a prompt reordering of economic priorities.

Law, not men

NEXT SUNDAY the former minister of labour and social affairs, MK Aharon Abuhatzira, is to start serving his three-month sentence for fraud and misappropriation of public funds while mayor of Ramle. Mr. Abuhatzira will not, however, actually be locked up in jail. At the request of his lawyer, he has been allowed by Tel Aviv District Police Chief Nitzav Avraham Turgeman to work eight hours daily for the next three months at a police storeroom at Beit Dagon.

Mr. Abuhatzira will also, unless the Knesset at the last minute rules otherwise, retain his seat in parliament, and, time permitting, he could attend its sessions even while formally a prisoner.

This is all somewhat bizarre, even if perfectly legal. Mr. Abuhatzira's decision to ask for "outside work" in lieu of incarceration is credited to his desire to avoid whipping up passions among his followers who might, so he has said, hold protest demonstrations outside the jail. This motive, if genuine, is indeed noble: earlier it was reported that the former minister would rather spend time behind bars and thus increase his popularity with his constituency.

But the question is whether the granting of permission to do "outside work," to the Tami leader or to anyone else, should, as the law now provides, be the prerogative of the police which, through its civilian superiors, is, or at least may be, subject to political pressures. The proper agency for this purpose would seem to be the court that handed down the sentence — in the present case, the Supreme Court itself. And the law should be amended accordingly.

That Mr. Abuhatzira's status as Knesset Member should be unaffected by the sentence is even more peculiar. The present law on the matter, it is true, is an improvement on the earlier version, in that it takes away membership from an MK whose prison sentence exceeds one year. But it leaves it to parliament itself to decide whether a sentence the length of Mr. Abuhatzira's should lead to the suspension of membership rights.

A small group of Mr. Abuhatzira's Knesset colleagues have for the past month been asking for a House Committee discussion of a proposal to suspend the ex-minister's rights for a period of three months. For political reasons the idea is not likely to be endorsed. The question, however, is whether such suspension should not be made mandatory, even in the case of a "light" sentence like Mr. Abuhatzira's, and even if the prisoner promises to keep away from the Knesset, as Mr. Abuhatzira is reported to have done.

A revision of the relevant law on this point too is urgently called for.

STATE AND RELIGION

A record by Zvi Kurzweil of a recent conversation with Eliezer Berkovits.

ZVI KURZWEIL: Am I right in assuming that when writing your book on *The Nature and Function of Halacha* in Hebrew and its English version *Not in Heaven*, it was your aim to show the vitality and adaptability of Halacha — not frozen, as it is contended? In other words, you're trying to point to a number of important inherent principles which make possible its adaptability to modern conditions. Would you say that this was the main aim of the book?

ELIEZER BERKOVITS: I would just correct one word you have used twice: adaptability. If you use this expression, you actually imply that I'm going to change something, and this wasn't my intention at all. I believe I was trying to show that it is not a question of adapting Halacha but applying it to changing situations. Of its very essence, it must be capable of dealing with any actual situation that arises, at any time in the life of the Jewish people. What we have to do is to establish what those principles are and apply them to conditions which have arisen.

I want to give you an example. You know that in Israel some time ago there arose the problem of autopsy, and the halachic decisions on this problem were to a large extent based on a responsum of the *Nishat bi-Yehuda* (Rabbi Ezekiel Landau, the famous 18th-century rabbinic scholar), who was the rabbi of the Jewish Community of Prague. It is obvious that his responsum was related to a Jewish minority living in non-Jewish surroundings. It may be taken for granted that from time to time Jewish persons had to be hospitalized, possibly also in institutions other than those of their own community.

How can Rabbi Landau's responsum serve as a model for our situation in Israel, where the Jewish state is responsible for the entire health service and concomitant medical sciences?

ZK: But are you confident that problems arising in such a different setting, within a sovereign Jewish state, which previous halachic authorities never imagined, not envisioning the emergence of a Jewish state in their lifetime or in later generations, can be tackled by halachic means? Since this was beyond their imagination, they could not have pondered questions

such as the maintenance of essential services on Shabbat and festivals.

EB: I have to say that it can be done on the classical principles of Halacha, and that is why I have endeavored to formulate them in a way they are not usually seen. In the English version of my book you will find a certain indication as to how they can be applied to a modern democratic state. I must make the assumption that it can be done, that halachic principles can be applied to the solution of any problem arising in any situation, including those within an independent Jewish state.

If I did not believe that the Torah wants the Jewish people to live in Eretz Yisrael, I would have to agree with Neturei Karta that our place is in the Diaspora, where we have to wait until the coming of the Messiah. I cannot accept this, for I cannot believe that there is a divinely ordained design for the Jewish people to live in the *galut*. So as a matter of principle — perhaps one of the most important — I must assume that Halacha is applicable to day-to-day life in a Jewish state.

ZK: Once you adopt this attitude, the question of state legislation in religious matters intended for a highly heterogeneous population arises: the Shabbat observance law, the marriage and divorce laws, the law pertaining to autopsies, etc.

In the *galut* there is a possibility of creating different Jewish communities answering to differing ideas and susceptibilities; in other words, you have religious pluralism. Here in Israel, you have a number of religious laws which apply to all, no matter what their religious convictions.

I want to ask you if you accept this situation as desirable. To put it briefly, are you in favour of state legislation in matters of Halacha?

EB: No, I am not. You know, some time ago I published an article in *Ma'ariv* about whether religious coercion is justified from the point of view of Halacha. It is my thesis that it is not.

Please don't misunderstand me. In principle, the state and religion are of course not separable; but in actual fact we cannot establish

halachic authority without the ancient institution of the Sanhedrin and Sanhedrin. In the absence of these, the halachic authority of the time has to be freely accepted by the people for whom it legislates, and this unfortunately is not the case if you consider the Israeli population as a whole.

As far as state legislation in matters of religion goes, the Knesset is of course not to be viewed as a halachic authority. It is a secular state authority. So the question arises: how does Halacha view state authority? There are two possibilities: it is either in the nature of *mispat hanalech*, the law of the king, supplementing the ordinary halachic system; or it is similar to non-Jewish state authority, which is also binding on Jews provided that it is not discriminatory and does not legislate in matters of religion.

Mispat hanalech does not apply to the Knesset; we have no prophet and no Sanhedrin to appoint a king, therefore we cannot invest the Knesset with quasi-royal authority. So we are left with the second alternative which certainly applies, but only in secular matters, such as taxation, army service, criminal law, etc., but not in matters of religion.

ZK: I understand from what you are saying that you would not object if the Knesset were to abrogate the Law of Marriage and Divorce and make civil marriage possible. And what about the other religious laws? You would not mind if they too were repealed?

EB: I go further. I maintain that on halachic grounds the Knesset has no right to institute and enforce religious laws, and the fact that it does so does not help Judaism. On the contrary, I believe it does harm.

Let me comment on the marriage ceremony: for many Israelis it is meaningless, some even make fun of it. Were they to enter into civil marriages, it would be much better, because halachically-speaking this would not have the validity of changing their personal status from single to married, with all the far-reaching consequences.

Those who do not accept halachic Judaism are prone to engage in all sorts of practices

viewed by Halacha as immoral (such as exchanging wives, etc.) and this may result in illegitimate offspring — *mamzerut*. Only those who accept *kedat Moshe v'Yisrael*. Those who are forced by law of the state to stand under a *hupa*, which they would not have done of their own free choice, had better marry civilly.

Moreover, the very act of compulsion in religious matters is objectionable. In matters of the spirit you cannot achieve anything by coercion. It does not command respect; it is harmful. As for the other religious laws, they could also be dispensed with, except, of course, Kashrut, limited Shabbat laws and recognition of the Jewish festivals.

ZK: You know, Rabbi Berkovits, you are now trading on very controversial ground. There are two points I should like to make.

First of all, social conditions here are quite different from those in the U.S. In matters of sexual relationships, Israel is less permissive than the U.S., which has been proved by a number of researches. And we have to bear in mind that the majority of the Israeli population is of Oriental origin, and these Jews do not know of any other way of getting married than the traditional Jewish one.

Secondly, the halachic attitude of the Israeli Rabbinate — including all present and past chief rabbis — as well as authorities such as the *Hazon Ish*, takes a more serious view of the validity of civil marriage than you do.

I have read a letter of the *Hazon Ish* on this point, and he makes it clear that the dissolution of a civil marriage requires a Jewish bill of divorce, as well as the usual interval of three months for the wife before entering a second marriage.

I don't want to go into halachic technicalities, but let me say this: here in Israel, even a civil marriage is viewed by the rabbis as a contractual undertaking of both partners, motivated by a desire for legality and social approval. This being so, the institution of civil marriage — and not its non-occurrence, as you claim — would create serious

problems; for civil marriage, if broken up, is usually dissolved by civil authorities and the halachic consequences then are obvious — the danger of *mamzerut*.

Moreover, marriage with *hupa* and *kiddushin* tends to strengthen the historic consciousness of our people and works for unity. Also, the contact with the Israeli rabbi prior to marriage, exercises a beneficial moral influence. In short, I believe that your opinion on this important issue is strongly influenced by your American background, and you do not seem to take into account the entirely different Israeli situation.

EB: The fact that the majority of the Israeli population, being of Oriental origin, knows no other way of getting married than the traditional Jewish one can, of course, have an influence on my position. For if so, they would continue to get married *kedat Moshe v'Yisrael* even if civil marriage were introduced.

As to the halachically binding nature of a civil marriage, that is a very serious subject that cannot be dealt with in this discussion. The position of those who think that it is not unknown to me. In America, I am inclined to look at it sympathetically. (Please don't take it as my final opinion.) However, the halachic significance of civil marriage changes fundamentally when one deals with people who, as matter of principle and conviction, reject the very idea of *kedat Moshe v'Yisrael*.

Be that as it may, however complicated the resulting situation, halachic law retains its validity. Halacha does not recognize authority of the state to legislate halachically.

Neither do I believe that the present situation is conducive to unity. In matters of the spirit, especially concerning religious conviction, compulsion is counterproductive and is resented and it alienates. What left is the way of persuasion. It is, of course, much more difficult a task than politically produced legislation. But it is also much more hopeful and worthwhile.

Professor Berkovits was formerly chairman of the department of philosophy at a Lithuanian Theological College in Chicago. Zvi Kurzweil is emeritus professor of education at the Haifa Technion. Both were ordained as rabbis by the former Orthodox Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin.

READERS' LETTERS

POPULISM IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Mordchai Nisan's recent article (September 11) in which he sings paeans of praise for Begin and rhaphodios about the euphoria in which Israelis now find themselves has made for some of the most depressing reading we have had to suffer in a long time. Not only is Begin a great man, he says, but our international position is excellent, and Israelis have never felt so proud and sure of themselves.

One fact will be enough to really evaluate Begin. He is the man most responsible for the annexationist policy on the West Bank and for making Israel a two-nation state, with the Jews soon doomed to become the minority. Nisan speaks of gaining "the high ground" of the West Bank as the key contribution to our security. In these days of air warfare, of missiles and radar, what real importance is there to high ground? And does Nisan really think that any Israeli government would allow Arabs to place heavy armaments a few miles from Kfar Sava? Hasn't he ever heard of demilitarized zones? Or the Allon Plan? What good would the high ground on the West Bank do if and when the Arabs have the "high ground" on the birth-rate charts and begin outnumbering us in a few years?

The above would be enough to place Begin in the black book of Israel history. But he has committed a sin almost as serious. He has advanced, encouraged and exploited many of the anti-democratic and anti-liberal forces that are rampant in Israel today. Nisan attributes Begin's greatness to his Revisionist ideology. Any objective analyst will agree that the Jabotinsky principles

of the '20s and '30s were inspired by the reactionary regimes of those days. Mussolini was the man the Revisionists sought to copy. Examine their writings and the songs of Betar.

Instead of trying to build up and improve such outstanding Israeli achievements as the Histadrut and the kibbutzim, Begin and his friends strove continuously to tear them down. Instead of trying to erase ethnic distinctions and realize real mingling of the communities, Begin and his friends have exacerbated problems in this field and have appealed to the lowest instincts of those Israelis who are less well-off.

Nisan sums up: "Those regimes propelled by deep ideological belief — communist, Islamic, populist — have the upper hand over the countries led by managerial-oriented non-ideological elites." By the latter countries, he means the democracies. Wouldn't any sane person prefer the U.S., Britain, the Netherlands, to Russia, Iran, Franco Spain? And just over which countries does he wish us to have the "upper hand"? This is typical of the reactionary regimes of this century: always warning, always trying to get the "upper hand."

Presumably, Nisan places Begin's regime in the populist category. Populism has been defined as a regime that tries "to do well by the people" in the direction of their primitive drives by methods that are dishonest and essentially undemocratic. Nisan can have it. The tragedy is that so many more in Israel want the same thing.

REUBEN ALBERG
Tel Aviv.

AMERICAN JEWISH OPINION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The survey done by the American Jewish Committee, as reported in your issue of September 14, indicates that the leaders of Jewish American organizations and the lay membership have decidedly differing views, and both differ from

the majority Israeli view. We should therefore bear in mind that, when an American Jewish leader expresses an opinion, it does not represent the feelings of American Jewry and we need not credit it as such.

Nof Yam. J. BEAME

VOLUNTEER DENTIST

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — I have just returned from a month as a volunteer dentist in Beit Shemesh. This is my fifth such visit. I have previously worked among the underprivileged and in kibbutzim.

Of this month in Beit Shemesh, I worked a total of seven hours. The hosting arrangements were equally incompetent. Apart from one generous family, there were no social facilities. I was neglected and ignored. My flat was in a poor physical state. It had neither radio, TV, mosquito screens nor hot water. Property was stolen due to a faulty lock which was not changed for two weeks.

I am coming again in January to work somewhere else. I know Beit Shemesh desperately needs dentists and I went there rather than to a kibbutz because I understood the need was greater in development towns.

To sum up my month: I paid my own fare, did almost no work and had a miserable time. If dentists are to work in Beit Shemesh, that town needs to learn how to make them welcome, to utilize and host them properly.

JULIE EPSON
Netanya (Surrey, England).

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — Focus of September 12 brings an interesting article about Spain by Sasson Jacoby. The author wonders why there are no formal diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

Perhaps I can supply the answer: many years ago, our socialist government was openly hostile to the regime of Francisco Franco. The then Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, even went so far as to instruct our delegation at the UN to vote against the admission of Spain to this body. All this as a "punishment" for Franco for having won the Civil War — regardless

of the fact that these events took place more than 10 years before the establishment of the State of Israel. What more, no consideration was given to the fact that, with all his sympathies for the Nazis, Franco refused to introduce racial laws in Spain and even offered shelter to many Jewish refugees.

Unfortunately there will be always some politicians who put their personal foibles before the interest of the nation. In more recent times, such an example was given by Mr. Begin when he abused the German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Tel Aviv. EMILIO TUBNER

AGUDAT YISRAEL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In the U.S., I didn't know about Agudat Yisrael. Now, as an Israeli, I know who are the builders and who the destroyers of the State of Israel.

In his letter of September 7, H.J. Lobenstein not only takes umbrage at Alexander Zvieli's article of August 8, but goes further to describe the Aguda as affirming *Ivi anochi*. And from London, no less. What can anyone bring as an accusation when Israeli youth are fighting and dying so that these same members of the Aguda and

their *baalei t'shuva* can safely "walk the streets of Jerusalem, Bnei Brak, Ashdod and scores of other Israeli centres," without having to contribute in any way?

A. CAPLAN
Jerusalem.

MISSING
NORMAN LEVINKIND, 20 years old, English male tourist, dark hair, dark eyes, slight squint, fair skin, height approx. 1.85, was hiking in Israel past week. Has not been heard of since Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1983.

Anyone who has seen him, please phone 052-20524 any hour of day or night, or 03-735814, morning office hours.

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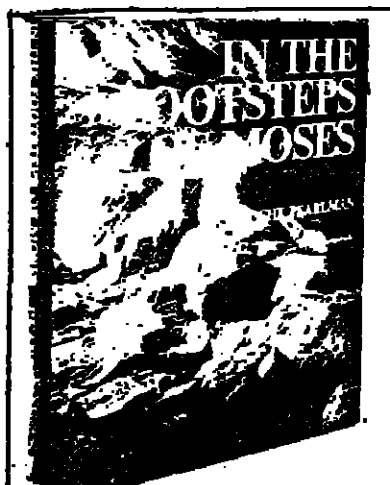
POSTSCRIPTS

PS. ONE OF THE MORE curious documents floating around these days is the Israel Tourist Passport, being distributed at Ben-Gurion Airport by the police on behalf of the Association for Promoting Tourism in Israel. Its description of Jerusalem is unreadable, because it has been printed over a photograph of spring flowers. What is readable, however, is a full-page advertisement calling on tourists to Israel to visit Egypt.

Another page lists restaurants recommended by the Tourism

Ministry. About half of those mentioned for Jerusalem were recently singled out for criticism by the director-general of the ministry for their high prices. But perhaps the most interesting bit is a little poem which appears underneath a message from Tourism Minister Avraham Shari:

"Come in the evening, come in the morning, come when expected, come without warning/Thousands of welcome you'll find here before you And the oftener you come the more we'll adore you." H.C.



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